

IDEAS.

The devil has no more effective weapon than the Christian's rusty sword.

Every time you envy another man his meal you drop gall into your own plate.

People who cannot stand up in the fight must not look to sit down in the feast.

Don't think you are fixed on feathers there because you make a lot of fuss here.

Many a man is praying for grace to bear his trials who needs just sand to shake them.

When friendship is but a social ladder the soul goes down faster than the feet can climb up.

Many men think they are saints because they have such an intense hatred of certain sinners.

It's better to take chances on paralyzing some than to starve your own soul by denying aid to all.

It's not much use pronouncing a benediction on your brother when you have blood in your eye.—Henry F. Cope, in Chicago Tribune.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The cases against the Standard Oil Company in Kansas have been called off. Reason, it is too expensive to fight the Standard. We thought better of the Kansas officials. It is the "rabbits" who make the impossibilities of great corporations possible in this country. Is Theodore Roosevelt the only "stayer" in the country? It is up to Hadley and Old Missouri now.

The joint legislative committee on insurance, of New York, gave a hearing to the insurance men at Albany last week. The most interesting feature was the presence of the new presidents of the "Big Three" insurance companies. Nothing startling occurred. The insurance men protested against some of the provisions of the recent report of the committee.

There was a meeting of the Republican leaders of the state at Frankfort on Friday night. Two hundred were present. The action of the Democratic majority in the Assembly in seating the Louisville contestees, in passing the gerrymander district measure, and in arbitrarily and unjustly discriminating against the minority has united all factions. It was well said by one speaker that with an absolute waiver of personal ambition and no clashing between contestants, a ticket could be so made at the next state convention that it would command not only the united support of the Republicans but of thousands of Democrats who are weary of machine means and methods, of dishonest laws, of fraud and force at the polls, and of debauchment of the ballot box.

It is suggested as a possibility that President Roosevelt may even up with the stand-pat railroad senators by calling for a revision of the tariff. It is claimed that it was only at the most earnest and urgent request of the very men who now oppose his measures that the President consented to crush revision sentiment last summer. It is therefore not beyond the bounds of possibility that the President may come out directly for a revision of the tariff and throw the whole matter on Congress. He would find a strong party within Republican ranks to support him, and in all probability enough of a following among Democrats from principle to justify him in doing this.

It is the belief of the Kentucky Anti-Saloon League that the Cummack-Redwine law will make it possible, even in the modified form in which the bill passed, to vote liquor out of twenty-five counties in which there are now "wet" spots. Well done. That is so much gained in a state in which the manufacture and sale of liquor is regarded by so many as an honorable as well as remunerative calling.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD

As Congress has decided that Philippians have no rights in the case that the trusts are bound to respect, we place news from there in the Wide World column. A bill has passed there to prohibit the importation of opium into the islands after March 3, 1908. Until then habitual opium smokers, those who cannot live without the drug, are to be licensed, and the license applies only to the Chinese. It is unlawful to sell opium to a native Philippine except for medicinal purposes, and the law penalizes any use of the drug unless prescribed by a physician. How about trying the same law here?

General Corbin, who has just returned from Asia, says there will be no war with China. He says that the disturbances there have been greatly exaggerated by reports, and they are not of a magnitude to break the peace between the nations.

BATTLE NEAR JOLO

American Loss Was 17 Soldiers Killed and One Officer and Four Men Wounded.

NAVAL CASUALTIES NUMBER 32

Loss of the Moros Was 600 Men Killed, the Engagement Lasting For Many Hours.

The Action Resulted in the Complete Extinction of a Band of Outlaws Who Had Been Raiding Friendly Moros.

Washington, March 10.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the division of the Philippines, makes the following report of an engagement which took place near Jolo, capital of the Sulu Islands:

"Manila, March 10.—A severe action between troops, a naval detachment and constabulary and hostile Moros has taken place at Mount Dajo, near Jolo. The engagement opened during the afternoon of March 6 and ended in the morning of March 8. The action involved the capture of Mt. Dajo, a lava cone 2,100 feet high, with a crater at its summit and extremely steep. The last 400 feet were at an angle of 60 degrees, and there were 50 perpendicular ridges, covered with a growth of timber and strongly fortified and defended by an invisible force of Moros.

The army casualties were 17 enlisted men killed, a commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded. The naval casualties numbered 32. Ensign H. D. Cooke, Jr., of the United States steamer Panopha, commanding the Panopha fort, was severely wounded, and Coxswain Gilmore was severely wounded in the elbow. The constabulary casualties were: Capt. John H. White, wounded in the thigh, severely, three enlisted men killed and 13 wounded, Capt. Tyree Hivers sustained a slight flesh wound in the thigh, Lieut. Gordon was slightly wounded in the right hand; Lieut. Wylie T. Conway, of the Sixth Infantry, was slightly wounded in the left eye. All the wounded are doing well.

Col. Joseph W. Duncan, of the Sixth Infantry, directed the operations. All the defenders of the Moro stronghold were killed. Six hundred bodies were found in the field.

Manila, March 12.—Following are the names of 17 privates who were killed in the recent attack on Moro outlaws on Mt. Dajo: Bursley Box, Lexington, Okla.; Edward Kilgore, Woodbourne, Pa.; Thomas Harrison, Sand Hill, Tenn.; John Tomaszewski, Kingston, Pa.; Charles Hanks, Cassonburn, Eng.; Louis Herr, Ontario, Can.; William Kelley, Paterson, N. J.; Robert Hastan, Sattoun, Germany; Leo Calve, Milner, Ida.; Charles Hoffer, unknown; John Pfeil, Akron, O.; Carl Halley, Hogue, Chitto, Miss.; John Hines, Bridgeport, Ct.; Walter Hageborn, Kingston, N. Y.; Paul De Burk, Spokane, Wash.; John Shuler, Donnelly, Ky.

A DOUBLE RAILWAY WRECK.

Several Persons Were Killed or Injured Near Bloomdale, O.

Toledo, O., March 12.—Eastbound freight No. 78, from Garrett, Ind., was running in two sections. At Godsend, a small station two miles from Bloomdale, the first section stopped for water. A fierce snow storm was raging and obscured the first section from Engineer Albert Gustke and Fireman Nicholson, of the second section, and their train dashed down upon it. When they discovered it, it was impossible to stop and their engine crashed into the rear of the freight ahead, throwing one car over on the parallel track which was open for a fast passenger, westbound. At this moment the passenger came along at full speed. The engine hit the derailed car and was almost demolished. Several persons were killed and injured.

The Deadlock Continues.

Algiers, March 13.—Although the representatives of neutral powers feel assured that a solution of the difficulties will be found, it is considered probable that the deadlock will continue until the new French foreign minister forwards to M. Revell further instructions.

Mrs. Tolla Will Not Hang.

Trenton, N. J., March 10.—The sentence of death imposed upon Mrs. Antoinette Tolla, the Bergen county murderess, for the killing of Joseph Sonta, was commuted to seven and one-half years' imprisonment by the court of pardons.

Crisis in Zion's Affairs.

Chicago, March 12.—Zion City is out of funds. A draft drawn by Alexander Dowle, the "first apostle," on the Zion City bank, sent from Jamaica, has been turned down by the bank officers and mailed back, with a letter to Dowle.

Shot and Killed Her Sister.

Atlanta, Ga., March 10.—Mrs. Willie W. Stanfiller went to the home of her sister, Mrs. D. P. Durman, and after an argument with Miss Chapel Whisenant, her unmarried sister, shot Miss Whisenant six times, killing her almost instantly. Jealousy the cause.

RYAN RESOLUTION.

Question of Rescinding It to Be Discussed by the Special Miners Convention.

THIS IS THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

Unless It Is Rejected There Can Be No Joint Conference With the Coal Operators.

Resolution Provides That Contracts Must Be Signed in All Districts Under Organization's Control At the Same Time.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14.—The rescinding of the Ryan resolution will be the most important business to come before the special national convention of the United Mine Workers which opened at the German house. Until this is done there can be no joint conference with the operators, who will come to Indianapolis next week.

This is the effect of the announcement by the anthracite operators that they will not accede to the demands of their employees. The refusal of the anthracite operators to treat further with the miners makes a settlement with the union in Districts 1, 7 and 9 out of the question. The Ryan resolution, adopted by the miners just before the adjournment of their regular national convention, provides that contracts must be signed in all districts under the control of the organization at the same time or that no agreement shall be entered into.

It is conceded that as no overtures for a joint conference of the miners and operators of the bituminous field have been made by either party, such a conference, if one is held, must come about as a natural development of the meetings of the opposing forces being held in Indianapolis at the same time. The first inquiry the operators will make will be: "Is the Ryan resolution still in force?"

Miners Still Hopeful.

If it is replied that it is, then the operators will refuse to begin a joint conference that would not be able to ratify an agreement, even if one could be reached. There is a glimmer of satisfaction on the faces of the members of the miners' national executive board which indicates that they believe there is yet hope for a settlement with their employers and that at least that part of their demand which relates to a "substantial increase in wages" will be granted. None of them will discuss the subject to any great extent, but it is easy to see that they are in a better frame of mind than when they left Indianapolis six weeks ago.

Vice President Lewis, who has been confined to his home at Bridgeport, O., for the past two weeks by a severe attack of grip, is much improved and says that he will be able to take his full part of the work of the convention. He declined to talk of the outlook further than to say that he expects the hottest fight the United Mine Workers have ever known.

President John Nugent, of the 17th district, came in late Tuesday night from West Virginia. He refused to talk.

TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The Cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone Will Be Appealed.

Holte, Ida., March 14.—The cases of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners who were denied a writ of habeas corpus by the supreme court of the state of Idaho, will be taken to the United States supreme court. The bill of exceptions prepared by counsel for the accused men was presented to the full branch of the state supreme court and signed, thus permitting the appeal to the federal court.

CHILD LABOR BILL.

Iowa Legislature Passes a Measure Aimed at Department Stores.

Des Moines, Ia., March 14.—With the passage by the senate of the child labor bill, the measure will become a law, as Gov. Cummins will sign it at once. The new law prohibits the employment of children in positions which compel them to remain standing for any length of time.

An "Open All Night" Bank.

Chicago, March 14.—Chicago is to have an "open all-night" bank, where people may deposit or draw out their money any hour in the 24. A permit is issued by the state auditor to organize the institution with a capital of \$250,000.

The Governor Must Explain.

Des Moines, Iowa, March 14.—The house by a vote of 73 to 6 passed the Gillett resolution calling upon Gov. Cummins to make good his charges that railroad influence was used to defeat the primary election bill.

American Capitalists in Mexico.

Mexico City, March 14.—President Stillwell, of the Kansas City & Orient railroad, and a party of 70 American capitalists arrived here on a special train. The party will be presented to President Diaz Thursday.

BURNING GAS WELL

After Being Partially Confined For Twelve Hours the Fire Burst Forth Again.

IMMENSE HOOD A MOLTEN MASS.

A Veritable Mountain of Flame Is Now Pouring Forth From the Well Unmolested.

Trees at a Considerable Distance, Which Had Put Forth Leaves as a Result of the Artificial Heat, Are Burning.

Caney, Kan., March 14.—The great gas well six miles from here which was capped Monday with a huge iron hood after it had burned without restraint for 17 days, consuming millions of feet of gas, burst forth again Tuesday. After having confined the fire for 12 hours, the hood was perforated by the tremendous force of sand and flame beneath it and soon became a heap of scrap iron.

Conditions at the burning gas well were worse Tuesday night than at any time since the fire started. A veritable mountain of flame is now pouring from the well and the hood and the huge system of pipes which were Monday used in a vain attempt to cap the gasser are either a molten mass or are warped and twisted by the intense heat. Trees at a considerable distance, which had put out leaves as a result of the artificial heat, are now on fire. After the sand cut through the hood it collapsed so rapidly that not even the truck and system of pipes resting upon it could be removed from danger. But the loss of the hood and almost the entire system of connections does not appear to discourage the men in charge, as they are now engaged in the construction of a new hood and material is on the way to replace the other parts which have been rendered useless by the heat.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Three Villages in the Samoan Group Completely Destroyed.

Honolulu, March 14.—The officers of the steamer Sierra, which has arrived here from Sydney, N. S. W., via Samoa, reports that the eruption of the volcano on the island of Savali, of the Samoan group, continues on a large scale. Three villages have been completely destroyed, including Malaeloa, where was located the finest cocoa plantation on the island. The residences of A. King and C. Barley have been reduced to ruins and are a total loss.

The lava from the volcano is flowing into the ocean in a stream, three-quarters of a mile wide and 20 feet deep, at the rate of 20 feet an hour. At night a solid wall of molten lava five miles long can be seen reaching far out into the sea. For some distance ahead the sea water is boiling and the surf breaking over the fiery stream. The government recently chartered the steamer Maori to remove women and children from the zone of danger.

MRS. DOWIE'S DENIAL.

Says There Is No Estrangement Between Herself and Husband.

Chicago, March 14.—Mrs. John Alexander Dowle, in an interview, denies that there has been any estrangement between herself and Mr. Dowle. She was much affected by the published reports, declaring that there was no foundation whatever for them. Her separation from her husband, she said, was due entirely to his impaired health and to no domestic troubles. Asked if it were true she had decided to cast her lot with Dowle's followers in Zion City, she replied: "I have cast my lot with John Alexander Dowle and shall remain faithful to him to the end."

Two Dead Bodies Found.

St. Louis, March 14.—The dead bodies of Fred Entz and William Bennett, with their faces torn to shreds by charges from a shotgun, were found near an abandoned coal chute between Granite City and Alton, Ill. Henry Steffen was placed under arrest on suspicion.

Actor Commits Suicide.

Washington, March 14.—William Thomas, of Saginaw, Mich., a member of the chorus of "The Wonderful" company performing at the Columbia theater here, committed suicide by drinking carbolic acid while the play was in progress.

Voting Machines Used.

St. Paul, March 14.—The municipal primary election to nominate candidates to be voted for in May was held in St. Paul. The vote was comparatively light. Voting machines were tried in two precincts and gave good results.

A Fatal Fire.

Emporia, Kan., March 14.—In the destruction by fire of the home of Chas. Grinnett, at Americus, near here, one of his children was burned to death, another was fatally burned, and Mrs. Grinnett seriously burned.

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CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$250,000.

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Our rates are lower than the post office or express company and the service given is more satisfactory.

The following are our rates:

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| For sums not exceeding \$5..... | 3c. |
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| Over 30 " " " " " " " " " " " " | 40..... 12c. |
| Over 40 " " " " " " " " " " " " | 50..... 15c. |
| Over 50 " " " " " " " " " " " " | 60..... 18c. |
| Over 60 " " " " " " " " " " " " | 75..... 20c. |
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Please cut this out for future reference.

W. H. G. Cashier.

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Some of the Prices

| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| Obelisk Flour..... | .00 |
| Gold Medal Flour..... | .55 |
| Meal..... | .25 |
| Dry Salt Meat..... | .08 and .09 |
| Lenox Soap..... | .03 or 2 for .05 |
| Clairet Soap..... | .05 or 3 for .10 |
| Ivory Soap..... | .05 or 6 for .25 |
| Sugar, brown..... | .04 |
| Sugar, granulated..... | .05 |
| Tomatoes..... | .05 |

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OUR SERIAL

Under the Red Robe

By STANLEY J. WEYMAN

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CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

The dumb man had, besides the lantern, a bowl of water and a piece of rag in his hand. He set them down and going out again, fetched in a stool. Then he hung up the lantern on a nail, took the bowl and rag and invited me to sit down.

I was loth to let him touch me; but he continued to stand over me, pointing and grinning with dark persistence, and, rather than stand on a trifle, I sat down at last and gave him his way. He bathed my head carefully enough and I dare say did it good; but I understood, I knew that his only desire was to learn whether the cut was real or a pretense. I began to fear him more and more, until he was gone from the room, dared scarcely lift my face, lest he should read too much in it.

Alone, even, I felt uncomfortable. This seemed so sinister a business, and so ill begun. I was in the house and the dumb man's eyes, full of suspicion and menace. When I presently got up and tried my door, I found it locked. The room smelled dank and close—like a vault. I could not see through the barred window; but I could hear the bouqs sweep it in ghostly fashion; and I guessed that it looked out where the wood grew close to the walls of the house; and that even in the day the sun never peeped through it.

Nevertheless, tired and worn out, I slept at last. When I awoke the room was full of gray light, the door stood open, and Louis, looking ashamed of himself, waited by my pallet with a cup of wine in his hand, and some bread and fruit on a platter.

"Will Monsieur be good enough to rise?" he said. "It is eight o'clock." "Willingly," I answered tartly. "Now that the door is unlocked." He turned red. "It was an oversight," he stammered. "Clon is accustomed to lock the door, and he did it inadvertently, forgetting that there was any one—"

"Inside!" I said dryly. "Precisely, Monsieur." "Ah!" I replied. "Well, I do not think the oversight would please Madam de Cocheforet, if she heard of it."

"If Monsieur would have the kindness not to—"

"Mention it, my good fellow?" I answered, looking at him with meaning, as I rose. "No; but it must not occur again."

I saw that this man was not like Clon. He had the instincts of the family servant, and freed from the influence of darkness, felt ashamed of his conduct. While he arranged my clothes he looked around the room with an air of distaste and muttered once or twice that the furniture of the principal chambers was picked away.

"M. de Cocheforet is abroad, I think?" I said, as I dressed. "And likely to remain there," the man answered carelessly, shrugging his shoulders. "Monsieur will doubtless have heard that he is in trouble. In the meantime the house is triste, and Monsieur must overlook much, if he stays. Madam lives retired, and the roads are ill-made and visitors few."

"When the lion was ill the jackals left him," I said.

Louis nodded. "It is true," he answered simply. He made no boast or brag of his own account, I noticed; and it came home to me that he was a faithful fellow, such as I love. I questioned him discreetly, and learned that he and Clon and an older man who lived over the stables were the only male servants left of a great household. Madam, her sister-in-law, and three women completed the family.

It took me some time to repair my wardrobe, so that I dare say it was nearly ten when I left my dismal little room. I found Louis waiting in the corridor, and he told me that Madam de Cocheforet and mademoiselle were in the rose-garden, and would be pleased to receive me. I nodded, and he guided me through several dim passages to a parlor with an open door, through which the sun shone gaily. Cheered by the morning air and this sudden change to pleasantness and life, I stepped lightly out.

The two ladies were walking up and down a wide path which bisected the garden. The weeds grew rankly in the gravel underfoot, the rose-bushes which bordered the walk thrust their branches here and there in untrammelled freedom, a dark yew hedge which formed the background belated with rough shoots and sadly needed trimming. But I did not see any of these things then. The grace, the noble air, the distinction of the two women who paced slowly to meet me—and who shared these qualities greatly as they differed in others—left no power to notice trifles.

Mademoiselle was a head shorter than her belle soeur—a slender woman and petite, with a beautiful face and a fair complexion. She walked with dignity, but beside madam's stately figure she seemed almost childlike. And

It was characteristic of the two that mademoiselle as they drew near to me regarded me with respectful attention, madam with a grave smile.

I bowed low. They returned the salute. "This is my sister," Madam de Cocheforet said, with a slight air of condescension. "Will you please tell me your name, Monsieur?"

"I am M. de Barthe, a gentleman of Normandy," I said, taking the name of my mother. My own, by a possibility, might be known.

Madam's face wore a puzzled look. "I do not know your name, I think," she said thoughtfully. Doubtless she was going over in her mind all the names with which conspiracy had made her familiar.

"That is my misfortune, Madam," I said humbly.

"Nevertheless I am going to scold you," she rejoined, still eyeing me with some keenness. "I am glad to see that you are none the worse for your adventure—but others may be. And you should have borne that in mind."

"I do not think that I hurt the man seriously," I stammered.

"I do not refer to that," she answered coldly. "You know, or should know, that we are in disgrace here; that the government regards us already with an evil eye and that a very small thing would lead them to garrison the village and perhaps oust us from the little the wars have left us. You should have known this and considered it," she continued. "Whereas—I do not say that you are a braggart, M. de Barthe. But on this one occasion you seem to have played the part of one."

"Madam, I did not think," I stammered. "Want of thought causes much evil," she answered, smiling. "However, I have spoken and we trust that while you stay with us you will be more careful. For the rest, Monsieur," she continued graciously, raising her hand to prevent me speaking, "we do not know why you are here, or what plans you are pursuing. And we do not wish to know. It is enough that you are of our side. This house is at your service as long as you please to use it. And if we can aid you in any other way we will do so."

"Madam!" I exclaimed; and there I stopped. I could not say any more. The rose-garden, with its air of neglect, the shadow of the quiet house that fell across it, the great yew hedge which backed it, and was the pattern of one under which I had played in childhood—all had points that pricked me. But the women's kindness, their unquestioning confidence, the noble air of hospitality which moved them! Against these and their placid beauty in its peaceful frame I had no shield. I turned away and felt to be overcome by gratitude. "I have no words to thank you," I muttered presently. "I am a little shaken this morning. I—pardon me."

"We will leave you for a while," Mademoiselle de Cocheforet said, in gentle, pitying tones. "The air will revive you. Louis shall call you when we go to dinner, M. de Barthe. Come, Elise."

I bowed low to hide my face and they nodded pleasantly—not looking closely at me—as they walked by me to the house. I watched the two graceful, pale-robed figures until the doorway swallowed them and then I walked away to a quiet corner where the shrubs grew highest and the yew hedge threw its deepest shadow and I stood to think.

They were strange thoughts, I remember. If the oak can think at the moment the wind uproots it, or the gnarled thorn-bush when the landslip tears it from the slope, they may have such thoughts. I stared at the leaves, at the rotting blossoms, into the dark cavities of the hedge; I stared mechanically, dazed and wondering. What was the purpose for which I was here? What was the work I had come to do? Above all, how—my God! how was I to do it in the face of these helpless women, who trusted me—who opened their house to me? Clon had not frightened me, nor the loneliness of the leagued village, nor the remoteness of this corner where the dread cardinal seemed a name, and the king's writ ran slowly and the rebellion, long quenched elsewhere, still smoldered. But madam's pure faith, the younger woman's tenderness—how was I to face these?

I cursed the cardinal. I cursed the English fool who brought me to this. I cursed the years of plenty and scarcity, and the Quartier Marais and Zaton's, where I had lived like a pig, and—

A touch fell on my arm. I turned. It was Clon. How he had stolen up so quietly, how long he had been at my elbow, I could not tell. But his eyes gleamed spitefully in their deep sockets and he laughed with his fleshless lips, and I hated him. In the daylight the man looked more like a death's-head than ever. I fancied I read in his face that he knew my secret, and I flashed into rage at sight of him.

"What is it?" I cried, with another oath. "Don't lay your corpse-cloths on me!"

He mowed at me, and, bowing with ironical politeness, pointed to the house. "Is madam served?" I said impatiently, crushing down my anger. "Is that what you mean, fool?"

He nodded.

"Very well," I retorted. "I can find my way, then. You may go!"

He fell behind, and I strode back through the sunshine and flowers, and along the grass-grown paths, to the door by which I had come. I walked fast, but his shadow kept pace with me, driving out the strange thoughts in which I had been indulging. Slowly but surely it darkened my mood. After all, this was a little, little place; the people who lived here—I shrugged my shoulders. Franco, power, pleasure, life lay yonder in the city. A boy might wreck himself here for a fancy;

a man of the world, never. When I entered the room, where the two ladies stood waiting for me by the table, I was myself again.

"Clon made you understand, then?" the younger woman said kindly.

"Yes, Mademoiselle," I answered. On which I saw the two smiles at one another, and I added: "He is a strange creature. I wonder you can bear to have him near you."

"Poor man! You do not know his story?" madam said.

"I have heard something of it," I answered. "Louis told me."

"Well, I do chaffer at him, sometimes," she replied in a low voice. "He has suffered—and horribly, and for us. But I wish it had been on any other service. Spies are necessary things, but one does not wish to have to do without them! Anything in the nature of treachery is so horrible."

"Quick, Louis! the cognac, if you have any there!" mademoiselle exclaimed. "I am sure you are—still feeling ill, Monsieur."

"No, I thank you," I muttered hoarsely, making an effort to recover myself. "I am quite well. It was an old wound that sometimes touches me."

CHAPTER IV.

MADAM AND MADMOISELLE.

To be frank, however, it was not the old wound that touched me so nearly, but madam's words; which finishing what Clon's sudden appearance in the garden had begun, went a long way towards hardening me and throwing me back into myself. I saw with bitterness—that I had perhaps forgotten for a moment—how great was the chasm which separated me from these women; how impossible it was we could long think alike; how far apart in views, in experience, in aims we were. And while I made a mock in my heart of their high-flown sentiments—or thought I did—I laughed no less at the folly which had led me to dream, even for a moment, that I could, at my age, go back—go back and risk all for a whim, a scruple, the fancy of a lonely hour.

I dare say something of this showed



THE ROUND TABLE.

In my face for madam's eyes mirrored a dim reflection of trouble as she looked at me, and mademoiselle ate nervously and at random. At any rate, I fancied so, and I hastened to compose myself; and the two, in pressing upon me the simple dainties of the table, soon forgot, or appeared to forget, the incident.

Yet in spite of this contretemps, that first meal had a strange charm for me. The round table whereat we dined was spread under the open door which led to the garden, so that October sunshine fell full on the spotless linen and quaint old plate, and the fresh balmy air filled the room with the scent of sweet herbs.

By-and-by, as the meal went on, as Louis trotted to and fro across the polished floor, and the last insects of summer hummed sleepily outside, and the two graceful faces continued to smile at me out of the gloom—for the ladies sat with their backs to the door—I began to dream again. I began to sink again into "folly"—that was half pleasure, half pain. The fury of the gaming-house and the riot of Zaton's seemed far away. The triumphs of the fencing-room—even they grew cheap and tawdry. I thought of existence as one outside it. I balanced this against that, and wondered whether, after all, the red soutane were so much better than the homely jerkin, or the fame of a day than ease and safety.

And life at Cocheforet was all after the pattern of this dinner. Each day, I might almost say each meal, gave rise to the same sequence of thoughts. In Clon's presence, or when some word of madam's, unconsciously harsh, reminded me of the distance between us, I was myself. At other times, in face of this peaceful and intimate life, which was only rendered possible by the remoteness of the place and the peculiar circumstances in which the ladies stood, I felt a strange weakness. The loneliness of the woods that encircled the house, and here and there afforded a distant glimpse of snow-clad peaks; the absence of any link to bind me to the old life, so that at intervals it seemed unreal; the remoteness of the great world, all tended to sap my will and weaken the purpose which had brought me to this place.

On the fourth day after my coming, however, something happened to break the spell. It chanced that I came late to dinner and entered the room hastily and without ceremony, expecting to find madam and her sister already seated. Instead, I found them talking in a low tone by the open door, with every mark of disorder in their appearance; while Clon and Louis stood at a little distance with downcast faces and preplexed looks.

I had time to see all this and then my entrance wrought a sudden change. Clon and Louis sprang to attention; madam and her sister came to the table and sat down and made a shallow pretense of being at their ease. But mademoiselle's face was pale, her hand trembled; and though madam's greater self-command enabled her to carry off the matter better, I saw that she was not herself. Once or twice she spoke harshly to Louis; she fell at other times into a brown study; and when she thought I was not watching her, her face wore a look of deep anxiety.

I wondered what all this meant; and I wondered more when, after the meal, the two walked in the garden for an hour with Clon. Mademoiselle came from this interview alone and I was sure that she had been weeping. Madam and the dark porter stayed outside some time longer; then she, too, came in and disappeared.

Clon did not return with her and when I went into the garden five minutes later Louis also had vanished. Save for two women who sat sewing at an upper window, the house seemed to be deserted. Not a sound broke the afternoon stillness of room or garden and yet I felt sure that more was happening in this silence than appeared on the surface. I began to grow curious—suspicious; and presently slipped out myself by way of the stables and skirting the wood at the back of the house, gained with a little trouble the bridge which crossed the stream and led to the village.

Turning round at this point, I could see the house and I moved a little aside into the underwood and stood gazing at the windows, trying to surmise the matter. It was not likely that M. de Cocheforet would repeat his visit so soon; and, besides, the women's emotions had been those of pure dismay and grief, unmingled with any of the satisfaction to which such a meeting, though snatched by stealth, would give rise. I discarded my first thought, therefore—that he had returned unexpectedly—and I sought for another solution.

[To Be Continued.]

Loosing Hair.

He—A girl loses her hair earlier than does a man.

She—Well, why shouldn't she? When she has to give a lock of it to every Tom, Dick and Harry she meets at the summer resort?—Yonkers Statesman.

"Unto the Third and the Fourth."

Helen was in the habit of saying her prayers at her grandmother's knee, but as she heartily disliked going to bed, the summons to prayer was not a very welcome one. At first she contented herself with invoking the Creator's blessings upon the immediate family, but with her growth in wisdom she conceived the idea of postponing her bedtime by lengthening her prayers. The lengthening process began with the aunts, uncles and cousins, then the intimate friends of the family were honored, and finally she extended her petition to include the neighbors. One evening when she reached the very end of her list she said: "God bless Mrs. Brown, God bless Mr. Brown. Grandma, have they got a dog?"—Lippincott's Magazine.

Landsmen's Ignorance.

Capt. Kaempf, of the Deutschland, was entertaining a little group of passengers with sea stories.

"Why is it," said Capt. Kaempf, "that landsmen are so ignorant of the sea? Seamen are not so ignorant of the land. It is only, in fact, through knowing the land well enough to avoid it that seamen keep their ships afloat."

"But landsmen's ignorance of the sea—it is deplorable."

"In Bremen one day I saw a farmer looking at the shipping in the harbor. A longshoreman was explaining the shipping to him. Finally I heard the longshoreman say:

"It is low water now, sir."

"The farmer took his pipe out of his mouth and pointed it solemnly towards a heavily-laden tramp steamer that was passing.

"It's a good thing for that vessel! going past that! It is low water," he said. 'The water's near over the edge of her now.'—Louisville Courier Journal.

Not a Beauty.

A citizen who has been visiting the Adirondack region tells a new story of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who at one time made a stay of some time in the section named. This guide, named Steve, was asked what sort of impression the sage of Concord had made upon the natives. "Well, sir," said Steve, "he was a gentleman, every inch of him; as nice a chap as you're care to see—pleasant and kind. And he was a scholar, too, all his figures! studyin' and writin', though we all think he'd had a better time a-huntin' an' a-fishin', but, sir, I'm here to state that he was the all-fired, homeliest critter for his age that ever came into these woods."

Her Experience.

"Star of my life," whispered the lovelorn youth.

"And what star would you call me?" asked the beautiful girl.

"Venus," Bewitching, entrancing Venus."

"But I would rather be Saturn."

"Why, my fair one?"

"Because Saturn gets a new ring occasionally."

From stars he changed the subject to clouds, and said he thought it was going to rain.—Chicago News.

It's Better Now.

Mrs. Bender—Yes, I couldn't abide the neighborhood. It was so unfashionable, you know.

Mrs. Harper—And you could think of no other way to improve it than by moving?—Chicago Journal.



HAVE A FEED BOX.

Easy to Make and No Barn Should Be Without One—Keeps the Mice Away.

Every farmer should have an arrangement for keeping feed in his stables. Large bins are not desirable since they take up too much room, if several kinds of food are kept. Here is pictured a very convenient feed box which may be made any size to suit conditions. Two, three or four compartments may be made, says the



THE BOX IN POSITION.

Orange Judd Farmer. Set the box on legs. This has the double advantage of making it more convenient and also keeping mice and rats from gnawing holes in the bottom. A lid should be provided, then if an animal gets loose in the night he will not be able to "help himself" and develop a case of acute indigestion. The expense of making a box of this character is nominal.

A LITTLE HORSE SENSE.

Some Plain Words and Suggestions by One Who Knows Where-of He Speaks.

When a man goes out nowadays to buy a good horse, he must take along from \$150 to \$200. Let's try to have one to sell, now and then.

It is all right to sell the best geldings, when it can be done to good advantage, but don't sell the best mares. It is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg; but with the present scarcity and high prices, many farmers have made this very mistake.

Only the choicest mares should be used for breeders.

If a colt is found to be very headstrong, throw him. Be kind and quiet, but firm.

Put a good strong halter on him. Take a strap with a ring in it and buckle it around the off fore leg just below the fetlock joint. Buckle a surcingle around his body, fasten one end of a rope to it and pass it through the ring in the strap.

Take your position on the right side of him, bring the rope over his back from the off side, and pull his foot up to his body and keep it there. Pull his head around to you, press against his body and repeat the words: "Lie down!"

When he is down and has given up, loose the rope, handle him all over, pet him, and then tell him to get up.

This lesson seldom has to be repeated. It gives him to understand that you are his master, and he will thereafter usually obey every suggestion.

Put all the harness in good condition before the spring work comes on.—Farm Journal.

SELF-CLOSING DOOR.

Weight, Pulley and Piece of Rope All That Is Needed to Make Door Self-Operative.

Many a good horse, or other farm animal, has been lost because of getting loose in the night and gaining access to the grain room or grain chest.

Inside doors will be left open sometimes even if great care is taken. Fit them to close automatically, and there will be no risk nor need for care, says the Farm Journal.

The cut shows an easy way to make a door close of itself. The pulley may be made of a spool and a bit of wire. The weight can be the kind used for window shades (as shown), or any other heavy object may be used.

FARM NOTES.

A gasoline engine is economical and reliable.

Sugar beets will grow and produce a fine crop in both sugar and quantity in soil with too much alkali for most other crops. The greatest difficulty in such soil is in securing a good stand.

Here is a suggestion for a storm door that the men folks can put on. We have used it in our home for two years with great comfort and satisfaction. At the lumber yard get what is called composition board, composed of thin strips of board between heavy paper. Carefully mark this and saw it out to fit the screen door. Then tack it in place and the storm door is made. In the spring take it off and save until the next fall.

Brooder Houses.

Most brooder houses are too low. They have so little air space that the air is foul and the chicks do not thrive. A reader writes to the Farm and Home that she lost 800 chicks in one of these low houses built according to the plans of a well-known brooder manufacturer. Be sure to get enough head room so you can stand erect in any part of the house.

In a semi-arid climate deep-rooting grasses are better than surface-feeding grasses.

THE PROFITABLE BEE.

Some Paragraphic Suggestions Which Are Specially Pertinent at This Time.

The honey bee is a benefactor to our race. Bee culture requires so outlay for land upon which to raise crops for no plant has as yet been discovered that is profitable to grow for honey alone.

The bee takes nothing from the fertility of the soil that gives it one of the greatest fertilizers known—the clover—which would become extinct were it not for the bee's work in fertilizing the bloom.

With a favorable location, and a natural ability and inclination for the business, there is no question about beekeeping being one of the most profitable pursuits.

Some folks who have kept bees did not succeed on account of the moth-worm. But worms were rarely, if ever, destroy a colony of bees in normal condition.

A colony harboring a defective queen, or no queen at all, will sooner or later succumb to the awful enemy, unless helped by the apiarist. A colony of bees will no more thrive without a queen, than will plants without sunshin or moisture.

Bees will sometimes kill their own queen and kill her, either because there is something wrong with her, or for the reason that she has been handled and thus required a strange scent.

Beginners should start with one or two colonies and increase as they learn how to handle and profit by them.

Bee culture requires no great outlay of strength at any time, but to be successful there must be a faithful performance of many little details.

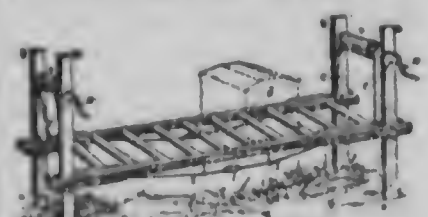
There is much more in a colony of bees than the honey and wax they represent. They offer to any intelligent and inquisitive mind a rich field of thought.

Nature is rich in resources, and the honey bees are in close relation with it.—Farm Journal.

WET-LAND HIVE STAND.

Arrangement by Which the Hives Can Be Placed at Any Elevation Above a Flood.

In answer to the question asked by a correspondent as to the care of hives on low lands, subject to floods, writes an Iowa correspondent: I would suggest the plan shown in the accompanying drawing. When the floods approach, send the negroes, who he says, are afraid of the bees, to the windmills and wind up the hives to an elevation above the danger-line, and replace pin II to hold the hives in an elevated position until after the abatement.



THE HIVE ELEVATOR.

ment; then let them down again, and the bees go on as if nothing had occurred.

In commenting on the contrivance, the editor of *Gleanings in Bee Culture* says: The elevator hive-stand is all right, but altogether too expensive for the purpose. There is not enough profit in bee-keeping to have coxwheels, pulleys and ropes, and we must reduce everything down to the simplest point possible. If the locality is liable to be inundated, better by far make hive-stands sufficiently large to carry 15 or 20 hives with a platform elevated above high-water mark the year round. I found such hive-stands in California, some of them six or eight feet high. They were cheaply constructed out of fence-posts, with cross-bars suitably braced. Each stand would hold from 25 to 50 colonies, placed in two rows, with an alleyway between for the apiarist to use.

Getting Rid of Quack.

My way of working quack grass in this vicinity is to plow shallow soon after harvest, and if very soddy, use a breaking plow, which leaves the soil smooth. Then before it freezes, we cross-plow with a disk plow, which will leave the sods loose and pulverized. We then take a spring-tooth harrow and work the ground down smooth and are ready for a crop in the spring. For small patches of quack grass, says the Orange Judd Farmer, we cover with straw or any litter, watching with care that any leaves of the plant do not appear for a year.

Unprofitable Hens.

Peter Timbledown told me that he could not see why his hens would not lay. He keeps feed before them all the time. I went into his hen-house to see what kind of feed he gave. It was bran mixed with cold water, and it was frozen solid. It had to stay by them, for it was so hard they could not eat it. People might as well keep mongrel hens if they are going to give mongrel care.—Farm Journal.

Giving Liquid Medicines.

My way when giving liquid medicines is to take a piece of rubber hose about 15 inches long, tie it on the neck of a bottle, and put the end of hose down the animal's throat. There is then no danger of getting glass in the mouth.

Regular Attention.

Regular attention to all live stock and especially to fattening ones is very important. With regularity nothing is forgotten and nothing is done twice over.

Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS
FOR PUBLICATION TO
C. D. LEWIS, BEREA, KY.

Berea, Ky., Feb. 24, 1906.

To the Mountain Boys and Girls in Berea

Dear Friends—I am visiting Berea today, and as I can't be here very long, and it will be impossible for me to see you all, I feel like writing you a letter.

Many of the young people from the mountains, who have been fortunate enough to get an education in the past, have left and gone to make their homes in some more favored section. Why should they do so?

The mountains are indeed a great place, and the mountain people are a great people.

I see, dear friends, in the near future, clear as the noon-day sun, a new Kentucky. And where do I see it? I see it in the foot-hills of the Cumberland mountains.

True indeed, we are not blessed with so much wealth as our cousins in the blue grass country. Our land does not flow with milk and honey. But while our cousin in the blue grass is thinking what the spring style of overcoats is going to be, or where he is going to spend next Sunday, the mountain boy is thinking how he can better his condition, socially, morally, politically and religiously.

What God has withheld from us of material wealth, so far as dollars and cents are concerned, he has made up in brains and the natural ability and foresight to do something and be something in this life, and secure the greatest blessings in the life to come. And as the mountain boy plows his short-legged mule around the hill-side, I dare say that he sees farther into the future than his seemingly more fortunate cousin.

While we may not be as cultured as some, we are not uneducated. In almost every town of four hundred or more inhabitants there is a good school. Our public schools are better, our teachers are better and our schools are better attended. I am speaking from actual observation, having taught in both sections and having had the opportunity to measure the success of the schools in both sections.

Then let us be proud of our homes, and instead of scattering abroad, seeking easier and better places to show our Yankee spirit in the race for honors, let us stay at home and develop our own country.

Gov. Win. Bradley recently said: "The reason Kentucky has so few great men is that she has furnished so many for other states," and I feel that this especially applies to the mountain region.

Why should we leave the mountains? I would rather have a share in the beginning of a good generation of people than in the ending.

There is no better place. The God of nature has in many respects made this the garden spot of the world. He has placed here pure air, rippling waters, broad coal fields, blooming forests, green pasture lands and rock-ribbed Gibraltar mountains, raising their hoary heads heavenward as if to say, "Young man, look up, lift up, set your mark high, and be a man among men."

Young man and young woman:—Let me say that I am glad to see you here. I want to see you all flourish your education; I want to see you all return to your mountain homes, full-orbed, well-developed men and women. I want to see you begin your life's work there. I want to see you occupying beautiful cottage homes on those hillsides, with green grass growing in the yards and beautiful flowers waving by the paths.

Your friends expect great things of you. Your country expects great things of you. Your state expects great things of you. Your country expects great things of you.

Let us be up and doing. Let us be men and women in the highest and truest sense of the term. Let us make church and school house the landmarks in every county, in every town and in every rural community. Let us cherish everything great and good. Let us do all we can to develop our country. Let us do all we can to help our fellow man, and by so doing we will best help ourselves.

Long live the mountains and the mountaineer. Long be honored the name of this great institution that has made such a people possible.

Very respectfully,
W. H. Core.

To Kentucky Female Orphan School Graduates.

All graduates of the above named school are requested to send name and address to Principal K. F. O. S., Ky., that each may receive an invitation to a house party to be given the Alumni in May. Send name whether or not circumstances favor attendance. ELLA JOHNSON, Prin. K. F. O. S.

History of the Eighth Kentucky

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment Took in Our Civil War.

CHAPTER III. Continued.

The 3d day of May, Colonel Barnes, with the balance of the regiment able for duty, except Captain Thomas and Company K, double-quickened to the depot, boarded a train of platform cars, and were soon landed at Wartrace. Company K, with the baggage wagons, arrived in a few days after. The four companies under Major Broadhus, a few days after, rejoined the regiment. Company C, Captain Wilson commanding, was detached to guard the railroad bridge over Duck River, about one mile south of Wartrace, and Company H, Captain Winbourn commanding, to the bridge over Carter's Creek, one and a half miles north of the latter place. The eight companies there worked with their usual vigor more than a week, felling trees and forming abatis, and otherwise fortifying against cavalry. For the first two weeks of our stay here some rebel cavalry, under Colonel Starnes, hanging around Beech Grove, between us and McMinnville, kept our pickets on the qui vive, almost nightly expecting an attack.

Colonel Runkle, with a part of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, encamped also at Wartrace, succeeded in picking up a few rebel prisoners. Scouting parties from the Eighth also occasionally brought in a few prisoners, principally men who had been temporarily connected with or given material aid to the rebel cause. Some of them took the oath of loyalty, and were released. Others, who were evidently active enemies, and somewhat sassy, Colonel Barnes put to grubbing out stumps from the Eighth's drill grounds.

Colored men from the surrounding country, in their well meant zeal to be of service to us, often came at night to our camp, with alarming reports that a body of rebel cavalry were about to attack us. These reports generally proved to be unfounded, though on one occasion, timely warning by a colored man, who came to Captain Winbourn, at Carter's Creek, and reported that Colonel Dibrill's cavalry were only five miles from us, proved true, and probably saved Company H from attack, as reinforcement of that company by the cavalry at Wartrace, and rebel citizens living near us gave Dibrill this intelligence, and the intended attack was not made. The company lay on their arms behind the railroad embankment all that night, however, and rather anxious to be attacked, and our cavalry reinforcement returned to camp also disappointed.

This Company H, to which the author belonged, kept about one-half on guard at a time during the night, as long as we remained here, with the other half dressed, with accoutrements buckled on, ready for instant action. But the oft-threatened attack never came while we remained.

At dusk on the evening of the 6th May, Colonel Barnes sent a squad of the Fourth Cavalry to our company camp, with an order for Lieutenant Wright and a squad of the company to go with the cavalry and assist in capturing a rebel surgeon who had remained in the neighborhood since the little fight here two weeks before. The cavalry had twice run him from his home into a heavy wood near and failed to effect his capture. I selected Sergeant Winbourn, and privates Dennis, P. Elliot, H. Morris and two others. We proceeded, in company with the cavalry. On the way we met a negro man. I stopped him and inquired if he knew where Dr. Nusen lived. "Yes, sah; he's ole maw's son en law, an' he's de berry debbel on niggers." Said I, "Do you know if he's at home or not?" "Yes, maw, I speek he's dah." We took the negro along for a guide. The cavalry halted half a mile from

the doctor's house, which was situated near a new pike road, while the infantry, accompanied by the guide, took a circuitous course through a dense forest, coming up in the rear of the premises. After properly deploying behind the garden fence, the preconcerted signal was given to the cavalry, which charged down the rough pike, making a terrible clatter. At the same time we rushed up in the back yard, where a savage-looking dog made a spring at one of the boys, who succeeded in thrusting his bright steel bayonet through the savage beast, and left him howling piteously. As we closed up around the house, I met the object of our search at the back door, dressed in his night clothes, with an overcoat and a quilt on his arm. He was about to jump out into the darkness, when he caught sight of my pistol and heard my command to surrender about the same time. He said: "I suppose I shall have to, as you have the drop on me." Three of us entered the house with the prisoner, where he was allowed to dress. This sudden and somewhat noisy proceeding, with continued deafening howls of the dog, had frightened the two women and other gentleman very much. After assuring them no one should be hurt, I asked for all the firearms about the place. They at first denied having any except the pistol taken from the doctor. But when informed that a search would be made, Mrs. N. said she had a little "lady's pistol," which proved to be a good-sized five shooter, ready capped and loaded. I informed her that if that was the kind of jewelry that was fashionable with the Southern ladies, we were decidedly opposed to it, and took the pistols, and placed them and the doctor in charge of the cavalry, who reported to Colonel Barnes. As we left the premises we heard our black guide trying to suppress his laughter, being hid near the road.

About the 12th May, the small pox broke out among the soldiers of the regiment, but the prompt and judicious management of Surgeon Mills prevented it from spreading, and confined it to the five first cases.

After our fortifications were completed the regiment's duty consisted principally of guard duty and drill. Lieutenant Colonel May generally conducted the battalion drills of the eight companies at head quarters. At the same time Companies C and H, at the bridges, improved much in company drill. But as the author only made a few short visits to head quarters during the six weeks we remained at Wartrace, many interesting events of personal adventure by that part of the command cannot be given, and I shall only give a few relating to Company H.

Our tents were pitched in the creek bottom, where the land had many years before been cleared of timber and well set in grass. The cows of the entire neighborhood ran at large, and about one half of them wore bells. At night the noise of the bells on cattle trying to browse on our drill ground annoyed us so much that we notified the citizens to keep them away, or we might be forced to shoot them. Our greatest danger was attack from cavalry, and quietude enables a sentinel to hear the trampling horses a great distance.

After we suppressed the cows, it seemed that as soon as night spread its shades over earth every worthless cur within five miles (and there were many) tried to make night hideous with barking and howling. Many of these half starved whelps came nightly to our camp on the hunt for waste grub. Axious as were the boys to shoot them, it could not be done without causing unnecessary alarm in the regiment, only one and a half miles distant; therefore, during the day, many little piles of stone were placed convenient for use after dark. In two weeks it was perfectly safe for a stranger to approach residences in that vicinity, as every dog that survived was utterly unable for duty as a watch dog.

An Extra Session of the Legislature.
An extra session of the Legislature was called by Governor Beckham just as the houses were on the point of adjournment. The call was based on the failure to pass a law taxing rectifiers and in the call the Governor lays the blame for this failure on the whiskey lobby that has been so active during this session and all past sessions. The call is crisp and to the point and will strengthen Governor Beckham with all right minded people. It is possible that a supplementary proclamation may call for legislation to do away with lobbies and also to enact insurance legislation. All honor to Governor Beckham.

WANTED.

To buy a second-hand buggy. Drop a card to, W. K. TERRY, Berea, Ky.

ILLINOIS NEWS.

ILLINOIS—DOUGLAS COUNTY.

March 12.—Moving seems to be the principle occupation in this locality, though the roads are in bad condition and the mud knee deep in some places. Last Saturday night there was a snow fall of about a foot in depth. This covered up the mud, but it is not cold enough for the ground to freeze and it is almost impossible to travel.—Scarlet fever is abating, but school has not been resumed yet.—W. A. Lewis is ill at this writing. B. C. Martin visited Mr. Lewis Saturday.—Mrs. Nannie J. Martin visited Mrs. Martha Van Winkle Thursday. J. D. Martin and George Powell visited B. C. Martin Sunday.—J. C. McGuire and Abe Phillips are well satisfied with their new farm. They have rented 60 acres more land. They want the Citizen sent to Nokomis to make it more home like to them.

TUSCULA, DOUGLAS COUNTY.

March 12.—There is a large snow at this writing. It is the largest snow we have had this winter. The farmers here thought that plow time had almost come, but this don't look much like it.—The movers here are having bad weather for moving.—The revival meeting at Cartwright closed March 6. There were thirty conversions.—Buel Martin bought a horse from A. S. Hartman for \$125.—The following pupils of Crawley school passed central examination: Mabel Early, Bertha Campbell, Reea Early, Clem Campbell and Lawrence Stevenson. Buel Martin was in Tuscola Tuesday on business.—Tuscola people were greatly shocked on Wednesday to learn that John Lindsey had drowned himself in a water ing trough at his barn yard, about a mile west of this city. He left the house about midnight and apparently went straight to the place where his body was found in the icy cold water by his grandson, Ralph Lindsey. It is thought that the act was caused by brooding over the fate of his son James, who was placed in a private hospital for the insane at Indianapolis about two weeks ago. Mr. Lindsey was a faithful Christian worker and will be missed by all who knew him.—The graduating class at Tuscola high school will be smaller this year than for several years, there being only eight pupils in the class.—Richard Garrett arrived late Monday evening with his last load of household goods. He says the roads are simply awful.—Buel Martin came down to W. C. Martin's farm the other day after some plows, and he found a four-horse team necessary for even that light haul. Miss Nellie Martin expects to start in school shortly, after being absent for quite a while.—W. H. Day will work for Buel Martin this year.

The fact that this world does not agree with you gives no certainty that the next one will.

Advertisers should get their copy in for changes in standing ads by Tuesday, and no change can be promised later than Wednesday.

"SAVED MY LIFE"

—That's what a prominent druggist said of Scott's Emulsion a short time ago. As a rule we don't use or refer to testimonials in addressing the public, but the above remark and similar expressions are made so often in connection with Scott's Emulsion that they are worthy of occasional note. From infancy to old age Scott's Emulsion offers a reliable means of remedying improper and weak development, restoring lost flesh and vitality, and repairing waste. The action of Scott's Emulsion is no more of a secret than the composition of the Emulsion itself. What it does it does through nourishment—the kind of nourishment that cannot be obtained in ordinary food. No system is too weak or delicate to retain Scott's Emulsion and gather good from it.

We will send you a sample free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE
Chemists
409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and \$1; all druggists.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea.....3:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going South Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond.....2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris.....3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea.....12:26 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....7:30 a. m.

EQUIPMENT. Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry buffet parlor cars and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibule sleeping cars and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage
House of four rooms on
Depot Street. Lot 83
by 269 feet. Call on
or address

G. D. HOLLIDAY
REAL ESTATE AGENT
MAIN ST., BEREA, KY.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
itching, blind, bleeding, protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAIN OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 9c.

FOR RENT.

Rooms for rent, well located and ventilated. Enquire of C. C. Rhodus.

FOR SALE.

A few good Ducks. Will sell or exchange for other property. J. W. HERNDON, 3 miles from Berea on the Richmond Pike.



Call at T. J. Moberley's and see the best line of

COLLARS,

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Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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Perpetuating Estates.

One of the chief sources of dissatisfaction with Great Britain among our revolutionary forbears was the law of entail, which prevented the distribution of estates, created a wealthy and privileged class and deprived every other class of hope and ambition. Even Lord Bacon said that money was like a compost heap, which grew more and more offensive until it was distributed, but then produced everywhere fertility and beauty. Entails are not prohibited in the constitution of the United States, states the Chicago Chronicle, but they are abolished in Illinois and in almost every other state either by constitutional provisions or by statute. It is the sense of the American people that they are contrary to public policy and inimical to freedom. It is important that there should be laws against entails, for otherwise we should certainly have them in this country. The instinct which originated them in England centuries ago is firmly fixed in human nature and is as powerful among men of large estates to-day as it ever was. Whenever one of them dies and his will is published, we discover that the strongest desire he has in death was to preserve his fortune intact and pass it on unimpaired to his descendants. He bequeathed the bulk of it to as few people as possible and even then puts it in the hands of trustees, so that it may continue under one management and retain its unity as long as possible. If the law permitted it he would bequeath it all in fee tail male, just as his ancestors did in England or some other European country. The evil of keeping a large fortune intact is just as great when it is voluntary as when it is involuntary, and the evil all grows out of the fact that the man who inherits a fortune is an entirely different character from the man who makes it and that the fortune itself in the hands of its founder plays an entirely different part in civilization from what it does in the hands of his progeny.

A citizen of Colorado has offered \$2,500 in prizes for growing an acre of grain from choice selected seed, considering quantity and quality, to the school-boys and girls of that state under 18 years of age. The Journal of Education says this is the first offer of the kind, but it is the beginning of a line of inspirational prizes that is likely to become common before long.

Booker T. Washington is in New York city urging upon negroes the necessity of working for practical and not imaginary needs. In that city there are 65,000 negroes and Prof. Washington is devoting his time in the line of widening their field of employment. "Stop talking politics and work," is the burden of his advice to his colored brethren.

An Italian resident of Tennessee has been having a tobacco dispute with Congressman John Wesley Gaines and threatens to defeat that gentleman at the next congressional election. On hearing of this Mr. Gaines remarked gently: "Defeat me? Why, if that apparition appears in my district I will shoot him full of holes and kill him. I will shoot him full of holes and kill him every day for a week if necessary." "I surely commiserate the gentleman after the third day," said Congressman Consins, who stood near by.

American farmers last year furnished the capital to start 1,754 new national banks, all for service of rural communities. The American farmer is an industrial prince. Farmers are 35 per cent. of our total population, a number unequalled by the members of any other vocation.

A woman's magazine says: "The bridegroom is usually the most depressing feature at a modern wedding." Sure. It makes him feel glum and moody to see all the female kisses wasted on the bride.

A meeting or reunion of the graduates of a dead middle school was held in a western city recently, and an account of the proceedings was sent out to newspapers by a local scribe. This account contained a careful "list of speakers."

After reading the wedding announcements in a newspaper a woman always turns to the court news to see how many divorce suits have been filed.

CLAIMED BY BRYANITES.

Credit of the Railroad-Rate Issue Is Taken by Democrats in Congress.

From the viewpoint of the political maneuvering, one may applaud the claim of the Democrats in congress, and the use they are making of it, that the railroad rate issue is of Democratic parentage, says the Washington Star. It may not bear the closest examination, for the populists were busy in that field years ago. But it is true that within the past few years the Bryan wing of the Democracy, taking its cue from its leader, has had a good deal to say on the subject, and as the populists have all but entirely disappeared, their imprint is faint. And, anyhow, Mr. Bryan has always been half populist, and may fairly maintain the right to dabble in populist doctrine.

It is to be questioned, however, if those Republicans are wise who are using Mr. Bryan as a bugaboo in the premises; who are insisting upon a particular line of conduct by asserting that if that line is not taken smash is just ahead for their party, and Mr. Bryan will be the next president of the United States. To sound that note is virtually to concede all that is claimed for Mr. Bryan by the most active of his supporters and assist them in their campaign for his renomination. For if only this rate bill stands between Mr. Bryan and the White House, he is reasonably certain to occupy the comfortable mansion.

This is true, for the reason that no matter what bill may be passed by congress, the railroads will challenge it in the courts, with the most formidable array of legal talent ever employed in this country. If the bill holds, then the Bryanites will quote Republicans as conceding that it was Bryan pressure that passed it. If it fails, and other legislation is necessary, then the Bryanites will claim that they are the proper ones to give the people the remedy required.

It is the duty of the Republicans to give the country a sound and sincere statute on this subject. While not the only issue before the country, it is perhaps the most important of all at this time, and certainly the one most talked about. To trifle with it, therefore, would be to alienate public confidence. If a coach-and-six can be driven through the law, the team is all ready to go through, and if it does go through good-by to the men who shall have arranged the opening.

TARIFF AND THE SOUTH.

Industrial Prosperity Chiefly Responsible for Protection Sentiment.

While some New Englanders are demanding tariff revision, an increasing number of enterprising and progressive men in the south are favoring adherence to the policy of a protective tariff. The change in southern sentiment in this particular is very noticeable and highly significant, says the Denver Republican. President Roosevelt's personal popularity in the south is no doubt working wonders among the people of that section in respect to their attitude toward political issues and parties. The fact that the Republican party advocates protection and the further fact that its most conspicuous representative at the present time is President Roosevelt makes many southern men feel more kindly toward the organization. They may not be prepared to announce themselves as Republicans, but they certainly no longer look upon a southern Republican as a traitor to his section of the country.

Industrial development in the south is, however, chiefly responsible for the growing sentiment in favor of protection. Cotton manufacturing and the production of iron and steel have increased enormously, and thus a manufacturing class composed of both capitalists and laborers has developed in that section. It is but natural if these people are as much in favor of protection as their competitors in other parts of the country.

Pacification of Germany.

There will be no "tariff war" between the United States and Germany. This appears to be practically certain as a result of conferences at Washington between Secretary of State Root, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador. It was made clear at these consultations that neither country desired to enter into a profitless contest over the question of tariff rates, and that both parties were in a conciliatory spirit. At the same time, the United States stood firm on the principle involved—that it could not grant Germany any favors under tariff rulings that would not be given to other countries. Certain provisions of the law may be interpreted liberally, but all must share alike in that interpretation. There seems to be no doubt that Germany will accept the situation and will not enforce its new tariff in a way to discriminate injuriously against American imports.—Troy Times.

W. J. Bryan announces as one of the discoveries in his tour around the world that Japan is the home of the earthquake. And Bill, he knows an earthquake when he meets one.—Kansas City World.

Perhaps it is safe to admit that "the tariff is a tax." The evidence from Great Britain, furnished through the New York Evening Post, goes to show that it is a tax, which the other fellow must pay in order to get the American markets, and the American people are entirely willing to have it that way.—Troy Times.

The Self-Denials of an Opera Singer

By SIGNOR CARUSO.
The Famous Italian Tenor.



Is a singer's life one of self-denial? Well, that depends upon the singer's voice, upon his health and his circumstances. For myself, I cannot say that I have to deny myself many of the good things of life. At first, oh! at first it was quite different. Voyez-vous, my father was so opposed to my singing he wouldn't hear of it, and I—I never cared for anything else; how could I, when there was music? But so the mother helped me, and I got away, and started first as choir singer, then in opera in Naples—I shall never forget how the mother stood by and believed in my voice. Even now when I sing a new part for the first time or am in poor voice, or nervous, I invoke her memory. How could I sing otherwise? But I'm rambling on, and not answering your questions at all. Now, to return to our muttons, or rather our orations. The greatest of these to me is the fact that the exigencies of my profession cut me off from much social enjoyment. An opera singer's life is a pretty busy one—constant rehearsals, daily practice, the necessary rest and regular exercise only permit one to see one's friends on rare occasions. Yes, that is where the denial come in—few visits and no social life.

I eat moderately; being perfectly healthy, however, I can eat whatever I choose. But I am more particular about how my food is cooked than are most people. A singer must be. One cannot afford to insult one's digestion, you know; it has too much to do with one's physical condition, and hence with one's vocal cords and one's income. I never try a new dish on a day on which I am to sing, but am content to eat what I know will agree with me, and what has been cooked by my own chef. Then I always eat moderately, particularly when I am to sing at night—a breakfast of coffee, rolls and fruit in the morning, and luncheon at two o'clock, and then nothing until after the performance. This is not denying myself, because my luncheon is hearty, beginning with a chicken bouillon, which I consider quite a meal in itself, for it is made of the strongest kind of broth, with a raw sirloin steak chopped very fine put in just before serving; I never drink much wine, but of course, I have a liking for the Chianti which I grow and make myself at home. During the day I drink plenty of water—much more than the average American—but cold water, not iced.

The singer whose voice is a gift of nature, not a made voice, can enjoy in moderation most of the good things of life. Many singers have evolved voices and built them up from almost nothing. There is certainly a life of constant watchfulness and self-restraint, for a draught, a cold, a bad attack of indigestion, almost anything, affects the voice then, and years of labor go for naught.

What Is the Matter With the Theater?

By J. T. GREIN.
London Merchant and Consul of Congo State.

where, as the thinking is done by others, it is unnecessary for them to think themselves. There is no objection to musical comedy in general. To my mind the Gilbert-Sullivan operettas were musical comedies of the highest class, and I could wish for no better or more intellectual entertainment. The Geisha and one or two of the Gaiety pieces also had merit and pleasant music; but latterly the librettos have become utterly insane, and copies of one another in different bindings, and the music is frequently not above the level of the common music-hall songs, which are manufactured galore at a couple of guineas apiece.

I will go further, and assert that the merest tyro, with a little melody in his composition and some elementary ability to strum the piano, could dictate to a practical musician songs of a quality better than that of some of the songs which now emanate from so-called famous composers. Sometimes I feel disposed to throw out a challenge on this score, and if I could be sure of being judged without prejudice, I am not so certain that the balance would not incline on my side.

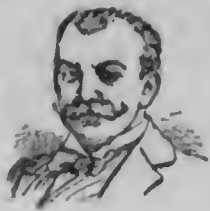
The theater should be, to extent, a mirror of life—a mirror which reproduces faithfully, or beautifully, or humorously, according to the wish of the creating artist; but it must be a mirror of the finest make—one which does not distort or render ugly that which in itself is not so. In other words, the modern theater should take to heart the doctrine of a French critic which cannot be quoted too often—that realism is to transplant to the stage a slice of life with art.

We require more serious plays, and, above all, first-rate comedy—comedy that depicts the manners and times with a humorous eye.

The public can be made to appreciate anything that is artistic provided the press does its duty, and every critic's pen is not governed by any influence other than the desire to tell the truth. Of this there can be little doubt.

Musical comedy, as it has deteriorated of late, is a bad influence on the masses, because, by its invasion of the theaters, it teaches the public to accept a make-belief instead of art, and to consider the play-house a place

as it has deteriorated of late, is a bad influence on the masses, because, by its invasion of the theaters, it teaches the public to accept a make-belief instead of art, and to consider the play-house a place



Americans Gorged With Humor

By JEROME K. JEROME.
English Author.

It seems to me, that the American people have been surfeited with humor. So many brilliant men have written and joked for them that they have become jaded. I thought at first that the American sense of humor was

radically less subtle than ours in England. But now I know better. It is simply overfed. Mark Twain is, I think, the only living humorist of the old American school, and he, like Falstaff, is growing old. But the subtle touch that England likes still and America liked once is still his. You laugh with him now, I think, more from a sense of duty than a sense of the ridiculous. You have grown tired, and need coarser fare to stimulate your appetite. And I've discovered the cause of it, too; it is the comic supplement of the Sunday papers.

The Sunday comic is appalling. The effect to reduce humor to the terms of the meanest intelligence. If that one result of democracy, I wonder

FREE TRADE RECOMMENDER

The Pet Averion of Gov. Folk, of Kansas, Is Prosperity Promoting Protection.

At a Democratic banquet in Kansas Gov. Folk made a bitter attack upon the protective tariff principle. In his remarks on grafting he spoke of "the tariff grafters, with their millions of ill-gotten wealth, wrung from the people by means of special privileges given them by law." Mr. Folk, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has harped on "tariff robbers" in previous speeches in Ohio and Massachusetts. A protective tariff excites him to vituperative anger. Mr. Folk is a free trader. In his attitude as a public man this is the most significant fact, because it is the direction in which he could work the greatest damage if he had the power. He is against all protection. He would not resort to it to protect American wages, or for any other purpose. If the matter rested with him, protection would be wiped out at a blow. He calls it robbery and its results the accumulations of graft. It is the extreme free trade view, with the addition of abusive rancor. Protection is Folk's pet aversion, and he bubbles over with epithets when he refers to it.

It is a matter of consequence to put a distinct mark on politicians who have this capacity for mischief to the country's industrial interests and prosperity. In most cases, in these times, Democratic speakers are shy about coming out flat-footed for free trade. They prefer to talk about tariff revision or reciprocity. But Mr. Folk was born and raised in a southern state, where the Democrats accept the South Carolina view that protection is something utterly depraved. Mr. Folk denounces it as criminal, as a robbery conducted by grafters loaded with ill-gotten wealth wrung from the people by legalized special privileges. He has taken his stand for absolute free trade, and it will count for more than anything else in estimates of his public purposes. Missouri has a great stake in protected industries. Its manufacturing interests have increased immensely and keep on growing. Suppose Mr. Folk had his way, and ripped them up with free trade? Would Missouri gain or lose by that cataclysmic act? Would every wheel continue to turn? Would employment at the best wages continue to be abundant? The answer is self-evident. The soup-house era of a dozen years ago would return. Factories would again shut down. The dinner pail would be empty. There would be two or three men for every job. There would be misery and ruin on every hand, as in the free trade period between 1893 and the defeat of that prosperity-killing party.

How would the zinc and lead miners of Missouri like to get another slice of free trade times? Mr. Folk beckons them on, but would they follow such a guide? Would the great manufacturing population of Missouri take a bait like that? It would be a mad thing to do, a tossing away of the highest known prosperity for the opposite, as fully demonstrated in the last Democratic administration, when, with every department of the government in their hands, the free trade Democratic party plunged the country into a morass of idleness and want. It was a return to protection that extricated it. Mr. Folk proposes to take the back track, but he will find few in Missouri, outside of the South Carolina tariff school, to accept his invitation. A serious threat of free trade in this country would convulse it to its deepest industrial foundations.

CRITICISM AND COMMENT.

New York Democrats are dismayed to find that whenever they meet to confer on the state campaign the Hearst is at the door.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If Grover Cleveland were to express his candid opinion it would be, doubtless, that Secretary Taft is a man of full presidential weight.—Chicago Tribune.

Senator Patterson would at least be justified in asking which one of the large number of Democratic parties it is proposed to put him out of.—Philadelphia Press.

There is no occasion for all this worry about President Roosevelt's future. Mr. Roosevelt is an energetic man who can make his own future.—Washington Star.

A Missouri Democratic paper objects to calling the Republican party the one that "does things." An effort to write out a list of Democratic achievements nationally is apt to result in silence in pursuing this question.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The attention of the Democratic party is called to the fact that while President Castro has only 8,000 troops he claims to have 23,000. The day may come when Castro will find it to his advantage to settle in the United States, and in that event the Democratic party might need his services as an ante-election predictor.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mr. Bryan says he would never accept money from a corporation. A corporation does not buy lecture tickets or newspaper syndicate articles.—Washington Post.

There has been much reason for laying stress upon the balance of trade theory in the United States, much reason to hold that in this country excess of exports spells prosperity. Excess of exports over imports amounting from \$450,000,000 to \$500,000,000 a year in the past eight years, of Dingley tariff protection has certainly spelled prosperity with a large P.—American Economist.



A SAD SPECTACLE.

Sorrow-Stricken Mother Forced to Appear in Court Against Her Desotted Son.

"Judge, my son, who I expected would one day be famous, has filled my declining days with sorrow and destroyed a hope that has sustained me for years." Standing by the side of her son, against whom she made a charge of habitual drunkenness, an aged and sorrow-stricken mother uttered these words to Magistrate Dooley the other morning in the Adams street court, Brooklyn.

"The dream that the boy would rise to fame has been supplanted by the knowledge that he will end his days in the clutches of the demon rum," she said.

Learning that her son, Frederick, 32 years old, had been arrested on the charge of intoxication, and that he would be arraigned in the Adams street court, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyce, of No. 199 Johnson street, hurried there in the hope of having him committed to jail as a habitual drunkard so that he could not get liquor.

Shaking with nervousness and sorrow the woman had to be assisted to the rail in the court. Sobbing, she pleaded for the privilege of making a complaint against him.

"See the clerk and he will satisfy you," said the magistrate.

"I have had to support him for ten years," she told the clerk.

A charge of vagrancy was made against Boyce.

He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$300 bail.

DRINKERS AND INJURIES.

The Alcoholic More Liable to Serious Complications When Injured.

"It ought to furnish convincing arguments for the temperance cause that fractures and other injuries, when occurring in habitual drinkers, are so frequently followed by fatal pneumonia. It must be the experience of all surgeons that an unexpected pneumonia frequently follows severe injury. In such subjects. They seem to be particularly susceptible to this infection. Again we must remember the possibility of pneumonia originating from traumatism of the chest. Indeed it is sometimes observed that a right-sided pneumonia follows injury to the left chest wall, and vice versa. Pneumonia may follow an injury within 48 hours, or may occur later. Again, it is common for such a pneumonia to be marked by a delirium very suggestive of delirium tremens or true mania-apotu may be present."—Dr. Haines.

TEMPERANCE TALK.

Every drunkard used to boast that he could drink or leave it alone.—National Advocate.

It is announced that King Oscar of Sweden has acceded to the petition from his temperance subjects to discontinue the use of wine at the launching of ships.

One of the lawyers who spoke at a recent meeting in London of the Royal Courts of Justice Temperance society, said that if England were to turn sober the legal profession would be ruined.

Change.—"I've noticed considerable changes about you since you stopped drinking."

"Well, I've noticed that there's considerable more in my pocket."—Press.

Dr. Brewer, of the St. Vincent Institution in St. Louis, says: "It can be asserted with great certainty that the boy who commenced to use cigarettes at ten will drink beer and whisky at 14, take morphia at 25, and spend the rest of his lifetime alternating between opium, spirits and opium."

The Greatest Destroyer.

Intoxicating liquor is the greatest destroyer that has ever assailed the foundations of home. It comes between God the Creator, and man the creature. It closes the ears of conscience against the voice of God, driving out all divine attributes and giving place to the animal passions. It debauches manhood, profligates womanhood, paralyzes childhood. Let us unite our forces against it and make our homes places where the heart is the ante-chamber of heaven, the cradle of virtue and the school of character.—Leonora M. Lake.

Strange Proposition.

In several cities the proposition is seriously discussed of having a referendum on the question as to whether or not certain temperance and other laws shall be enforced. It might be well to have a general law instructing public officers how to discriminate between laws enacted for enforcement and laws put on the statute books for the popular expression of sentiment.—Congregationalist.

He Didn't Need It.

"What, Mr. M—," said a wedding guest to a clergyman, "don't you drink wine at a wedding?"

"No, sir," was the reply; "I will take a glass of water."

"Hui, sir," said the officious guest, "you recollect the advice of Paul to Timothy, to take a little wine for his infirmity?"

"I have no infirmity," was the sententious reply.

Poor Sick Dolly

Poor Dolly is sick.
Call the doctor quick!
She refuses to eat a bite.
If she does not get
Much better soon
I'll sit up with
her all night.



Her hands are cold.
Her pulse is weak!
And she utters not a cry;
If I don't keep watch,
And take great care,
Dear Dolly will surely die.

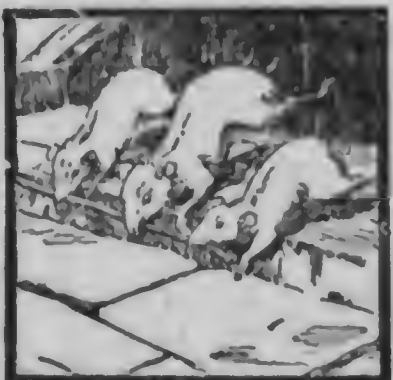
SAVING GRANDFATHER RAT.

How Whisker and Frisker Helped Him to Escape the Sharp Teeth of Dog Trip.

Grandfather Rat sat at the entrance of his hole in the cellar talking to his two favorite grandchildren, Whisker and Frisker.

"The best that I can hope for you children is that you will die young," he mumbled. "It's all right living when you are spry and have the use of all your senses, and can dodge cats and dogs and brooms and hot water and such things, but when you can't tell home from trip by the smell you are liable any day to run on to rat poison. Worst of all, though, is when your eye-sight begins to go. That leaves you helpless."

"But you can see, grandfather. You lead your way through every hole in



THEY WERE OFF FOR THE BARN.

this great house without even scraping your sides."

Grandfather Rat looked to and fro in his haunches and growled pitifully.

"And there's a terrible danger at our very doors," he went on. "The family upstairs have bought a fox terrier pup, and that means death if we get in his way. I have never been afraid of a kitten, and I've gotten the best of a half-grown cat more than once, but a fox terrier, and no goose blind! We'll have to move to the barn. That pup simply haunts the cellar, and our only means of livelihood, the garbage barrel, is exposed to all his fury."

"Grandfather, dear, we will look after you and see that no danger reaches you," cried Whisker.

"We will, indeed," echoed young Frisker.

Times were changed for the Rat family. No longer did they dare to chase each other fearlessly across the cellar floor. No longer could they race gaily up the side of the garbage barrel and help themselves to the rich stores. They must bide their chances, for no one could tell when the terrible terrier might leap upon them.

One day the master of the house was heard to say:

"Trip, I've stopped up all the rat holes except this one. Now, you just lie in wait right here, and we'll clean out the whole bunch."

Then hope died in the heart of Grandfather Rat. Whisker and Frisker might still steal out to the garbage barrel when the dog was asleep, but he must starve!

But Whisker and Frisker thought differently; and together they schemed and planned to save their beloved grandfather.

"We must leave this house, that is plain. The barn is big and safe, with grand hiding places where a dog can never get, and food is plentiful there. We must surely go to the barn."

But how to get their blind old grandfather moved safely?

Just then Frisker had a happy thought.

"We will save you, never fear, grandfather."

So he hunted and found a little stick, which he laid at the side of the hole, and Whisker watched until he saw Trip go out in the yard to play with his master.

"Now, grandfather, quick! Grip with your teeth on this stick."

Grandfather did as he was bid.

"Now, Whisker, you take one end and I'll take the other, and, grand-

father, you just run and we will lead you."

Whisk! Frisk! Scamper! They were off for the barn. Trip looked up to see a gray streak passing rapidly over the grass.

"Woof! Woof!" he barked, and was after them, but he was too late, for grandfather was still nimble on his feet. Under the barn they scuttled, just as Trip gave a vicious snap at their tails.

And so Grandfather Rat was saved for a long and peaceful old age.—Boston Globe.

FLY-CATCHING MOUSE.

Entertainment Which a Tiny Rodent Furnished in a Show-Window in Brooklyn.

One day a rather novel spectacle was offered in the window of the largest crockery and bric-a-brac establishment in Brooklyn. A small but very fat mouse, with a look of well-fed contentment, was capering about among the cut-glass dishes and parian statuettes as though in training for a trick act in a miniature circus. A few moments' observation, however, developed the fact that there was method in his apparent madness. He was catching flies for dinner. Patent fly-traps and sticky paper were nowhere compared to Mr. Mouse. Watching until an unsuspecting fly alighted within his reach, he would capture it with a lightning-like motion. Then, sitting on his haunches, with the unfortunate buzzer in his front paws, he peeled off the wings and legs as a squirrel chucks a nut, and ate the body with infinite relish. In 15 minutes the little rascal caught and ate flies at the rate of two a minute. The whole window-seat was covered with wings and legs, which showed that he must have been at work for a long time.

LITTLE MISS I-DON'T-CARE.

I have a pretty little friend
(She lives right on this square).
And when she feels the very worst,
She'll say: "Well, I don't care!"

One day she broke her nice new doll,
And said she didn't care,
But in another minute more,
Lay sobbing in a chair.



And when she lost her pretty ring,
She hunted everywhere,
And, though her eyes were filled with tears,
She said: "Well, I don't care!"

Perhaps she had her language mixed,
Or maybe she forgot;
But when she said she didn't care,
I think she cared a bit!

—Marie Louise Ward, in Detroit Free Press.

The Rainbow.

The Indiana have a lovely thought about the rainbow. They love flowers even as we do. The roses, lilies, pansies and golden-rod they hate to see leave. When they see a rainbow they fancy that in the lovely colors spanning the sky all the wild flowers, lilies, violets, etc., and the mosses of the woods are still living and blossoming anew in the heavens.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Quarterly Review — International Sunday School Lesson for March 13.

QUARTERLY REVIEW LESSON.

BY REV. WILLIAM EVANS, B. D.
(Director, Biblical Department of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago; Official Lecturer of the Cook County (Chicago) Sunday School Association on the International B. S. Lessons.)

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)
Golden Text: "And Jesus went about all Galilee teaching in their synagogues and preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness."—Matt. 4:23.

Certainly no mistake can be made by making all the lessons of the quarter center around the person and work of Christ. Indeed the lessons for the entire year of 1906 are taken up solely with the life of our Lord as revealed in the first three gospel accounts. Christ as Saviour, Teacher, and Worker—as Saviour, in His relation to sinners, He is to be sought; as Teacher, in relation to disciples, He is to be obeyed and followed; as Worker, in His relation to the needy, He is the example of all to be followed in benevolence and philanthropy.

Jesus as a Saviour.
Jesus is the only man known in history who was born with specific reference to the sin of the human race. He was not a moralist, not a reformer, not a philanthropist, at least not primarily so; He came to be man's Saviour. Jesus did not come into the world to teach men how to live, nor how to die; He came to show them how to get rid of their sins. His name was the insignia of His office—"Jesus, for He shall save the people from their sins." The world has no other such Saviour. "Neither is their salvation in any other; for there is none other name given under heaven among men whereby we must be saved."

A Divine-Human Saviour.
Our lessons teach us the perfect: equipment of Christ for such a work. He was a perfect man. He had a perfect human nature with all its sinless infirmities. He was born of a woman; He grew as other boys grow; He was subject to hunger, thirst, weariness, pain; He slept, cried, suffered, died. He was subjected to temptations just as we are, yet without yielding to them. If He was to be the Saviour of the human race, then "It behooved Him to be made in all things like unto His brethren." There is not a note in the great organ of our humanity which, when touched, does not produce a sympathetic response in the mighty range and scope of our Lord's being, saving the jarring discord of sin.

Jesus Was Divine.
Not merely in the sense that we are all divine. He possessed a deity to which no mere human being could lay claim. We "become" sons of God (John 1:12). Jesus never "became" such; He always "was" the eternal and only-begotten Son of the Father. As a child He was "born;" but as a Son He was "given" (Isa. 9:6). His miraculous birth; His power to perform works which none other man did, save in a delegated power; His power over sickness, disease, demons, Satan, and death; His presence, omniscience, omnipotence; His power over man to save, over demons to cast them out, over nature to control it—these are incontrovertible evidences of the deity of the Christ. And such a redeemer is God's appointed Saviour of the world. No man can come to the Father, gain an entrance into Heaven, spend an eternity of bliss with God, the angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect, unless it be through Him Who was "God manifest in the flesh."

Christ as a Teacher.
He was the greatest teacher the world has ever known. He was "the teacher come from God." He alone perfectly revealed the Father. His teaching was with absolute "authority, and not as the Scribes." Whatever may be said with reference to the voluntary limitations of Christ in other respects, it cannot, it must not be said that He was limited in His teaching. God "gave not the Spirit by measure unto Him" in this respect. His comments were not governed by popular opinions, but by direct revelation from the Father. Christ made no mistakes in His teaching. The disciples of Jesus Christ will therefore find in His word and teachings the ultimate authority in matters of faith and practice. When Jesus has spoken the last word on any question of faith or practice there is nothing more to be said on that subject. His words are the court of final appeal. They form our standard both here and hereafter—"the word that I have spoken, it shall stand in the last day." It is because Jesus was God, divine, deity, that His words have this final and ultimate authority. We must not make the mistake many are making to-day—that of seeing in Jesus the greatest of all merely human teachers. He was that, and all of that; but He was more. He was divine wisdom incarnate. We must value the teaching because of the Christ Who taught, not value the Christ because of the teaching.

Jesus as a Worker.
Jesus Christ not only preached the Gospel; He lived it. He worked it. Words of love and deeds of love went hand in hand together. He preached the Word. He healed the sick. He came down from the pulpit and entered the hospital. Such was His whole life. He preached; He was beneficent; He was philanthropic. His own life was the best commentary on His preaching. And if the Christianity of to-day is to be known as the Christianity of Christ, it must be characterized by deeds as well as words.

THE OLD COFFEE HOUSES.

Some Ancient Establishments as Advertised in Papers of the Time.

Our ancestors could little imagine that their descendants would be reduced to the necessity of sending to the East and West Indies for the materials for a comfortable breakfast. It is observed that while Nathaniel Conopius, a Cretan larion, continued in Balliol college, in Oxord, which he left in 1648, he made the drink for his own use called coffee and usually drank it every morning, being the first coffee, as the ancients of that house informed him, that was ever drunk in Oxon.

In the year 1650, we learn, "Jacob opened a coffee house at the Angel, in the parish of St. Peter in the east, Oxon, and there it was, by some who delighted in novelties, drunk. In 1654 Casques Jobson, a Hebrew and Jacobite, born near Mount Libanus, a JI coffee in Oxon, and in 1655 Artt Till-yard, apothecary, sold coffee publicly in his house against A. J. S. S. Coll. This coffee house continued till his majesty's return and after, and then they became more frequent and had an exalted set on coffee."

The author of the New View of London (1708) found it recorded "that one James Farr, a barber, who kept the coffee house which is now the Rainbow, by the inner Temple gate (one of the first in England) was in the year 1657 presented by the request of St. Dunstan's in the west for making and selling a sort of liquor called coffee as a great nuisance and prejudice of the neighborhood. And who could then have thought London would ever have had near 3,000 such nuisances and that coffee would have been (as now, 1708) so much drunk by the best of quality and physicians?"

In the kingdom's intelligencer, a weekly paper, published by authority in 1662, are inserted four advertisements, the last of which is as follows: "At the coffee house, in Exchange alley, is sold, by retail, the right coffee powder, from four shillings to six shillings and eight pence per pound, as in goodness; that pounded in a mortar at two shillings per pound; also that termed the East India berry at 18 pence per pound, and that termed the right Turkey berry, well garbled, at three shillings per pound; the ungarbled for less, with directions gratis how to make and use the same."

"Likewise there you may have chocolate, the ordinary pound boxes at two shillings and six pence per pound, the perfumed from four shillings to ten shillings per pound; also sherbets made in Turkey of lemons, roses and violets perfumed; and tea or chocolate, according to its goodness. For all of which if any gentleman shall write or send, they shall be sure of the best as they shall order, and to avoid deceit. Warranted under the house seal, viz.: Morat the Great, etc. Further, all gentlemen that are customers and acquaintances are (the next New Year's Day) invited at the sign of the Great Turk, at the new coffee house in Exchange alley, where coffee will be free of cost."

Fox Ate Grapes.

A London newspaper having stated in a cocksure manner that "everybody knows that the fable of the fox and the sour grapes is inaccurate from a natural history point of view," an eminent Oxford professor bought some grapes and then went to the zoo, where he tried them on a fox, who ate them greedily!

Opposition.

Mr. Skates—Did the pianist play well at the concert last night?
Miss Prates—I don't know. A woman that sat right back of me had been to New York, and knew all about Alice Roosevelt's troupeau.—Detroit Free Press.

Thorough Job.

"So Multum, the trust magnate, has retired from business, has he? How much do you suppose he cleaned up?"
"Everything in 'sight but his record."—Chicago Tribune

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago, March 10.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------|
| CATTLE—Fair to good | 4.10 | 4.15 |
| Best steers | 4.20 | 4.25 |
| CALVES—Extra | 2.10 | 2.15 |
| HOGS—Choice packers | 6.40 | 6.45 |
| Mixed packers | 6.30 | 6.35 |
| BUTTER—Extra | 5.60 | 5.65 |
| LAMBS—Extra | 7.00 | 7.05 |
| FLOUR—Spring patent | 4.50 | 4.75 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 35 | 36 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 43 1/2 | 44 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 22 1/2 | 23 |
| RYE—No. 2 | 65 | 66 |
| HARLEY—No. 2 spring | 65 | 66 |
| MAY—Choice timothy | 12.50 | 13.00 |
| PORK—Clear | 10.00 | 10.25 |
| APPLES—Choice, per bbl | 7.50 | 7.75 |
| BUTTER—Choice dairy | 18 | 19 |
| Choice creamery | 20 | 22 |
| POTATOES—Per bush | 55 | 60 |
| TOBACCO—New | 5.00 | 5.15 |
| Old | 4.50 | 4.75 |

CHICAGO.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| FLOUR—Winter patent | 3.70 | 4.00 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 78 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| NO. 1 red | 72 | 73 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 41 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 22 1/2 | 23 |
| RYE—Choice | 60 | 61 |
| PORK—Mess, prime | 15.65 | 15.70 |
| LARD—Prime steam | 6.70 | 6.75 |

NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| FLOUR—Winter patent | 3.90 | 4.30 |
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 78 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 34 1/2 | 35 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 40 | 41 |
| RYE—Western mixed | 67 1/2 | 68 |
| PORK—Prime mess | 15.65 | 15.80 |
| LARD—Prime steam | 6.70 | 6.75 |

BALTIMORE.

| | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 82 | 83 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 40 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| CATTLE—Steers | 4.00 | 4.50 |
| HOGS—Good to choice | 6.30 | 6.50 |

LOUISVILLE.

| | | |
|------------------|--------|------|
| WHEAT—No. 2 red | 34 | 35 |
| CORN—No. 2 mixed | 23 1/2 | 24 |
| OATS—No. 2 mixed | 22 1/2 | 23 |
| PORK—Mess, prime | 13 1/2 | 14 |
| LARD—Prime steam | 7.75 | 7.80 |

INDIANAPOLIS.

| | | |
|---------------------|------|------|
| CATTLE—Prime steers | 5.25 | 5.75 |
| HOGS—Good to choice | 6.20 | 6.30 |
| SHEEP—Best grade | 4.00 | 5.00 |

Berea College

FOUNDED 1855.

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students from (26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

APPLIED SCIENCE—Two years' Course, with agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

TRADE SCHOOLS—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

NORMAL COURSES—For teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

ACADEMY COURSES—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

MUSIC—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for full term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Full term opened September 13. Winter term opened January 3 and Spring term will open March 21.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

RICHMOND GREENHOUSES!

Phone 188.

Richmond, Ky.

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Is here, and every housewife wants one or more pieces of new FURNITURE, CARPET or MATTING.

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It will surprise you how well and how reasonably we can supply your wants.

IF IT'S FROM US, ITS GOOD.
New Florence Drop Top Ball Bearing Sewing Machines, \$25, \$30 and \$35, worth \$50, \$60 and \$65.

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Carriage Satisfaction Here.



Buggies
Phaetons
Runabouts
Surries
Traps
Durable
Graceful
Useful
Comfortable
Stylish

Our Vehicles are every one "FLAWLESS" in wheel, body, finish and trimmings. No other sort could give the satisfaction our carriages invariably give.
No better place to buy than HERE. No better time to buy than NOW. Prices down to Rock-bottom, Qualities up to Top-notch.

We re-paint, re-pair and re-tire.
Get our prices.

KENTUCKY CARRIAGE WORKS,

C. F. HIGGINS, Prop.

Richmond, Ky.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat


"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

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White Station, Ky.



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W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE
\$3.50 SHOES

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The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

COYLE & HAYES
BEREA, KENTUCKY

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

We are not entirely responsible for the correctness of all items in the local columns. While not knowingly publishing anything that is false or harmful to anyone, we cannot trace every bit of news that comes to us to its source. We necessarily take for our motto here, "I know not how the truth may be; I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

Miss Martha Roberts and W. B. Brown, both of Hume, Illinois, but formerly of Berea, were married in Tuscola, Illinois, March 3, 1900. They start to Canada this week, where they will make their future home. The best wishes of their friends, both here and in Illinois, will accompany them to their new home.

Judge A. R. Burnam seems to be the logical candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket. All factions are ready to unite on him. Beside this fact, there could be no better candidate. He unites in himself all the qualities of a standard bearer.

Friend, if the blue mark is around your name, don't lose your temper but think that there are about a hundred others in Berea who are behind in their subscription a year or over and that this is the only way the editor can call your attention to the fact. Get right with your old family paper.

Now we know all about it. Prof. George B. Foster, of the University of Chicago, says in his new book that "The ideal of naturalism is the mathematico-mechanical calculability of all natural connections and sequences, the remainderless rationalization of reality, the transparency and explicability to the intellect of all that is and takes place." All right minded persons will be glad to know this and will certainly agree with the Prof.

Denial comes from those most closely associated with Dr. Hill in Williamsburg that he has resigned or has any intention of resigning. We received the item from one who seemed to speak with authority and published it in the Citizen because so many of our readers are interested in anything that concerns Dr. Hill or the Normal College. We are glad to publish this denial of the statement, and hope the College may long have the benefit of Dr. Hill's efficient management.

Mr. Wm. Lewis, Commonwealth Attorney of the 27th District, and Mr. W. M. Pace, of Hyden, were the guests of R. B. Roberts Monday. They left the same day for London, where Mr. Lewis now makes his home. Mr. Lewis was formerly from Leslie county, and the people of that county are proud to own him as one of their noble sons. He was first elected to the office of sheriff of his county; then he served one term as county superintendent; he was elected representative during the dark days of 1900, and served his people faithfully. Two years ago he was unanimously elected Commonwealth Attorney, of which office he is now proving himself worthy.

George Watkins of Villa Grove, Illinois, is in town. He has been homesick for the hills and has come back, possibly to stay.

We received notice, too late to mention last week, of a surprise party to Mr. P. M. Reynolds, of Hamilton, Ohio, in honor of his 50th birthday. Mr. Reynolds' friends among the Citizen's subscribers will be glad to know that he survived the shock and also the refreshments that followed the other entertainment of the evening. About forty were present, many of whom are known to our readers. Congratulations.

The proposed Canning Company is investigating freight rates and other incidentals to the canning business, and if nothing is found in the business that tends to destroy confidence in it as an investment, and if such rates can be obtained from the railroad as will put the company on a par with other like companies in other places, the company will easily obtain subscriptions to all its stock, and will proceed to organization. Everything looks favorable at present.

Something in which Berea is specially interested is the passage and signing by the Governor of House Bill 252, prohibiting the shipping of whisky into local option districts. This bill was passed by both houses, but was stolen on its way to the Governor. Representative Mitchell, the father of the bill, looked the matter up, and finding his bill gone, had another engrossed and stayed by it till it was signed. Many bills have been lost in this way during the session, particularly bills pertaining to the liquor traffic.

The Berea College Ariel Quartette came to this city Sunday and volunteered in the revival meetings being conducted at the Second Presbyterian Church by Rev. Bryan of Birmingham, Ala., and the local pastor, Rev. Weaver. The quartette is composed of Prof. Ralph Rigby, Musical Director of the College, 1st tenor; W. C. Gamble, Secretary of the College, 2d tenor; and Messrs. George G. Dick and Thomas H. Horton, of the Engineering and Industrial Department, 1st bass and 2d bass respectively. Their singing was a great help in the services and a great pleasure to all. Their voices are splendidly trained and blend perfectly. Mr. Horton has a bass voice of wonderful depth, volume and clearness.—Pantograph.

Prof. S. C. Mason of Berea, Ky., one of the delegates appointed by the Madison County Farmers Club to attend the first annual meeting of the State Farmers Institute which was held at Frankfort, Ky., on February 27 and 28 and March 1st 1900, has returned home. He says this was the most interesting and profitable meeting of the kind he ever attended. Prof. Mason will deliver a lecture to the club at the Court House in Richmond Ky., Saturday March 17 at 2 p. m., at which time

the club will meet instead of Saturday, March 10th. Subject "Preservation of Soils." The public is cordially invited to attend with the members of the club and bear this address.—Register.

Messrs. Hudson and Tupper are holding special meetings this week at Blue Lick. In spite of the inclement weather there is a good attendance and much interest.

The passage of the Normal School Bill is a triumph for Mr. R. W. Miller, the Representative for this district. Mr. Miller's speech in support of the bill is reported to have been one of the most eloquent of the session. The county is to be congratulated not only upon the activity of its Representative in measures of moment but upon his lack of activity in the passage of other measures of a strictly partizan and selfish character.

The activity of our real estate agents is something remarkable. When they cannot do business with outside parties, they trade with one another but Mr. Holliday "takes the cake." When business was dull the other day, he swapped the Wallaceston property of John Cade for the property of Mrs. Sophie Nunn, on Depot street. Both of these properties were registered with him for sale. When he emerged from the deal he owned the Nunn property, whether for commission or not he does not say. At any rate all appear to be satisfied.

Mrs. Mills, who was formerly connected with the College but is now in the Slavic mission work at Cleveland, Ohio, gave a very interesting talk at the Union Church Sunday. Considering the number of Slavs who are coming to the United States every year now, and the general illiteracy and degradation of the most of them, the work in which Mrs. Mills is interested, that of training missionaries for work among these peoples, is of the utmost importance. Mrs. Mills is trying to raise an endowment fund of \$50,000 for the Schaufel Mission Training School of Cleveland.

The Caleb Powers Case.

In the Caleb Powers case, the United States Supreme Court holds that the action is not removable to Federal jurisdiction. At the same time the court intimates that Powers has not been able to secure justice from the state courts. It is said that "Looking alone at the case as made by the petitions for removal, the trials of the accused make an exhibition of misconduct upon the part of the prosecution which may well shock all who love justice and recognize the right of every human being accused of crime to be tried according to law. Further, this case, as made by the record, it must be conceded, tends to show, if it does not justify the belief, that the administrative officers had it in mind at each trial to exclude from the jury, so far as possible to do so, every person, however competent, who belonged to the same political party as the accused." This is a severe arraignment of the State of Kentucky, but it is only what has been freely said by others for years.

For Ladies' Furnishing Goods call at the New Cash Store, they have a full line of up-to-date Goods.

Salesmen Wanted

To look after our interest in Madison and adjacent counties. Salary or Commission. Address The Harvey Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

CONSTIPATION



is no respecter of age, and it is just as common a condition among children as it is with their parents. The condition is far more likely to reach an acute stage, develop seriously with the little folks, because of the difficulty in detecting it.

Many a child has died from constipation, or illness arising from it, when it might have been saved by the timely use of

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin

(Laxative)

This is the greatest remedy known for correcting constipated conditions. Don't wait until your child is affected, but administer a dose of the medicine occasionally.

You will notice a perceptible change for the better, a healthy color and a livelier disposition.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a good thing to have in the house, because it is good for the whole family.

Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS" and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Mothers write today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.
Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.
BEREA, KY.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. Osborne was in Richmond Tuesday on business.

Prof. Dodge made a business call to Richmond Tuesday.

President Frost leaves Friday on a trip to Chicago, Minneapolis, and South Dakota.

Rev. Thomson is spending a week at Ft. Wayne, Indiana, with a Bible School, where he is giving lectures daily.

Geneva Rucker of Richmond, who was with us during the winter term, will again be in school in the spring term, having been taken away on account of illness.

A letter from James M. Brown, formerly in school here, says he is going to Chicago University next fall, and conveys his love to "all the kind teachers and the students."

Mrs. E. H. Yocum, well known in Berea, teaches English and German in the San Jose High School. She still lives in Palo Alto but goes back and forth on the train daily, a distance of seventeen miles.

We are all glad to hear the tones from the College bell. We were fortunate in having a whistle during the time that the old bell was out of use. Nothing takes the place of the "old familiar College bell."

Rev. Hardin D. Hogan, a recent student at Berea, is now pastor of an important Congregational Church at Spring Green, Wis., and has the great satisfaction of seeing his church making more rapid progress than ever before in its history.

Mr. Dizney, who developed a quite severe case of pneumonia last week, is now on the road to recovery. He was quite low for two days, and a weakness of the heart made his friends very anxious. These will be glad to know that, unless unforeseen complications arise, Mr. Dizney will soon be around again.

Rev. Mr. Thomson will lecture at the Chapel next Monday night on Astronomy. The College has lately purchased some mechanical slides for the stereopticon, and Mr. Thomson will make use of these in his lecture. All are invited to attend. No charge for admittance.

W. F. Young, of Newkirk, Okla., has been visiting Berea for the last few days. He was a Berea student in the 70's and is well remembered by Professor Dodge. Mr. Young has lived much in Kansas, where he was a teacher in the public schools for several years, but is now a farmer and cattle buyer in the Territory. He expresses himself as greatly surprised and pleased at the progress the College has made since he left Kentucky.

The papers are making much of the unfortunate occurrence of last week in which Miss Flora Pace was concerned. It appears that Miss Pace was more stung against than sinning. The mother of the Whitney girl expressly exonerates Miss Pace from any intention to defraud, and lays the blame on her daughter, who is represented as a wayward girl, beyond her mother's control. The case has been settled, and Miss Pace is now at home with her parents, who are most estimable people.

Fourth Lyceum Lecture.

For the second time we were disappointed in our expectation of hearing Prof. Stowe's presentation of "The Rivals." Prof. Stowe having been suddenly called home from his lecture appointments, the Lyceum number for Monday night was a lecture on "Ananias" by Mr. Edwin C. Street of Elkton, Ky. Any change after public announcement has been made, is a disappointment to all, and especially to the manager of the course. The attendance was considerably less than at the lecture preceding. The sentiment and diction were good, the speaker's voice pleasing, and his gestures striking and graceful. However, his delivery was so rapid as not to overcome the resonance of the chapel, and many points of the lecture were lost to the audience.

Another View.

If the lecture Monday night was a substitute in any way equivalent to the advertised entertainment by Prof. Stowe, we do not want to hear Prof. Stowe. It looks to the outsider, without prejudice against the management of the Lecture Course, that the Bureau has had no intention of sending a monologist to Berea, and has taken advantage of its privilege of substituting some other entertainment to send a lecturer here altogether unworthy of the place and the people. We would suggest that the Lecture Bureau with which arrangements have been made for this year's course be given the go-by another year.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. R. W. GROVES signature is on each box. 25c.

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With
you

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

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YOU CAN BUY

Sugar at05
Meal at25
Patent Flour05
Diamond Special Coffee15 and up.

You can always find a fine lot of fruit and the best of everything that spot cash will buy. Prompt delivery. I also keep hay and mill feed.

W. D. LOGSDON, Prop.

...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need: Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

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IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Interesting Happenings Boiled
Down For the Busy
Reader.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NOTES.

What Our Government Officials Are
Doing—Crimes and Casualties—A
Summary of Prominent Events
Throughout the Globe.

News From Congress.

The house committee on public lands agreed to make a favorable report on a bill to protect historical landmarks. It is designed especially to preserve the cliff dwellings in New Mexico and Arizona.

President Roosevelt signed the Tillman-Gillespie joint resolution demanding an inquiry by the interstate commerce commission into the subject of railroad discrimination and monopolies in coal and oil.

That there is still a sharp difference of opinion between the supposed friends of the Holliver-Hepburn railroad rate bill was decidedly manifest in the senate chamber on the 7th.

Two members of the house committee on banking and currency submitted a minority report on the bill favorably reported by the committee to authorize national banks to lend ten per cent. of their paid up capital and surplus to borrowers.

The house on the 8th passed the Indian appropriation bill, carrying \$7,785,635. An appropriation bill carrying \$191,358,848 for the postal service was finally agreed upon by the house committee and will be reported to the house.

The house committee on appropriations agreed to report a legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill carrying appropriations aggregating \$29,134,167, as against \$29,822,680 for 1906.

The house on the 9th passed 408 private pension bills and devoted three hours to the consideration of a bill providing a uniform system of naturalization, the chief features of which require an alien to write either his own or the English language and to speak and read the latter.

The senate passed a bill for the admission of a new state to be called Oklahoma and to be composed of the Territory of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It was the house joint statehood bill with all the provisions relating to Arizona and New Mexico stricken out.

The house committee has agreed to make a favorable report on a bill providing for the extending of the term of members of congress to four years and for the election of senators by popular vote.

Miscellaneous.

The conference report on the appropriation of \$100,000 to the Jamestown exposition was agreed to in both houses of the Virginia general assembly.

Associate Justice Henry Billings Brown, of the supreme court of the United States, intends to resign from the bench and has so notified President Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt has decided to appoint William H. Taft, of Ohio, now secretary of war, to the next vacancy in the United States supreme court. The vacancy is to be created by the voluntary retirement of Associate Justice Henry H. Brown.

The Rouvier ministry was defeated in the French chamber of deputies and immediately resigned. The cabinet crisis comes at a most dramatic moment when the Franco-German contest has reached a decisive stage and may exert as important adverse influence on the Algeiras conference and on European affairs.

Young men employed in the Panama canal offices at Panama organized a Y. M. C. A.

W. E. Blinbridge, of Iowa, who recently declined the consulship to Anoy, China, has been selected by Secretary Shaw to be special agent of the customs service at Paris, succeeding Maj. William H. Williams.

Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, declared that he had not relinquished hope of having John D. Rockefeller subpoenaed to give testimony in the Foster case against the Standard Oil Co.

In the district court at Caldwell, Ida., the grand jury returned indictments against the men held on the charge of murdering Frank Steunenberg with the possible exception of Steve Adams.

George E. Green, on trial at Washington charged with conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States and to defraud the government in connection with the sale of time recording clocks to the post office department, was acquitted.

Reports of earthquake shocks on the eastern shore of Halifax county reached Halifax. The ground trembled violently for several seconds. Houses shook and doors and windows rattled.

The bodies of the three men lost in the Tamarack mine fire, Calumet, Mich., two months ago, were found at the 27th level of No. 2 shaft, where the fire started.

A publicity bureau covering negotiations in the anthracite dispute was established in New York city by the committee of seven anthracite operators now engaged in considering the miners' demands.

Indictments charging grand larceny in the first degree and forgery in the third degree by Frederick A. Burnham, president; G. D. Eldridge and George Burnham, Jr., vice presidents of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Co., at New York, were found by the grand jury.

It is officially announced at the offices of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. that Joseph H. Choate had accepted the position of attorney to the Mutual's self-investigating committee.

The naval target practice and maneuvers will be held at Pensacola, Fla., instead of off the south side of Cuba.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad has been sold to the Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests. The amount of the deal involved is said to be not less than \$3,750,000.

The postmaster general reaffirmed his position with respect to rural free delivery carriers that they can not be used as the medium for taking subscriptions for newspapers.

Cincinnati railroad men are discussing a report that the large circus owners of the country had started to organize a combine to give the railroads a fight on railway rates.

It is authoritatively announced from the conference between the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad officials and the joint grievance committee of the conductors and trainmen that all matters of difference between them had been amicably adjusted.

E. Meegan, a railroad contractor of Camden, Mo., reported to the police that three men on the pretext of selling him mules lured him to a secluded spot in the woods near Rosedale, Kan., a suburb of Kansas City, and robbed him of \$5,000.

Mrs. Willie W. Standifer, of Atlanta, Ga., went to the home of her sister, Mrs. D. P. Durham, and after an argument with Miss Chapel Whiseman, her unmarried sister, shot Miss Whiseman six times, killing her. Jealousy the cause.

Mrs. Willie Standifer, arraigned at Atlanta, Ga., for killing her 17-year-old sister, whom she had discovered in intrigue with her husband, was held for murder and her husband was bound over on a charge of adultery.

A severe action between American troops, a naval detachment and constabulary and hostile Moros has taken place at Mt. Dajo, near Jolo, Philippines. The engagement lasted for two days. The enemy casualties were 15 killed men killed, a commissioned officer and 4 enlisted men wounded. The naval casualties numbered 32. Col. Joseph W. Duncan, of the Sixth Infantry, directed the operations. All the defenders of the Moro stronghold were killed. Six hundred bodies were found on the field. The action resulted in the extinction of a band of outlaws, who, recognizing no chief, had been raiding friendly Moros and, owing to their defiance of the American authorities, had stirred up a dangerous condition of affairs.

At Trenton, N. J., the sentence of death imposed upon Mrs. Antonette Tolla, the Bergen county murderess, for the killing of Joseph Sonta, was commuted to seven and one-half years' imprisonment by the court of pardons.

Business failure in the United States for the week ending March 8 number 177, against 180 the previous week, 190 in the like week of 1905, 200 in 1904 and 176 in 1903.

Eugene Richter, radical leader in the Reichstag since its foundation, Blum's old opponent and for a long time editor of the Freisinnige Zeitung, died in Berlin.

Joan Marie Ferdinand Sarrien lately decided to form a French ministry and notified President Fallieres of his acceptance of the task.

After all preparations had been completed for the funeral of Mrs. Jerome Griffin, at New Canaan, Mo., and after the body had rested for six hours in the coffin the startling discovery was made that she was still alive by the undertaker as he was about to inject the embalming fluid.

An old man stepped behind pretty Edith Metz, 11, at St. Louis, and clipped off the coal-black braids of hair hanging down her back. Then he leaped on a car and escaped, pursued by a score of angry men.

The body of Joseph Weir, a veteran of the National Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan., who left there on February 22 on a furlough, has been found in the bushes near Pagona Springs, Col. Oral Weir, 28, is in jail at Pagona Springs, and has confessed having murdered his uncle.

Rev. W. H. Jones, a Baptist, was convicted in Hendersonville, N. C., of criminal relations with Mrs. Angeline Cagle and sentenced to prison for one year. The woman was convicted and fined.

Convicts Harry Vaughan, George Ryan and Ed Raymond, found guilty of having murdered Prison Guard John Clay in the Missouri prison quiting November 24, were sentenced to be hanged April 20.

Edward J. Morgan, the actor, died suddenly at the Hotel Heliclaire, New York, of heart failure.

The National Educational convention will be held in San Francisco on July 7 to 14.

A strong and steady flow of natural gas was struck by workmen who were drilling an artesian well on city property in the east end of Superior, Wis. The treasury officials have taken measures to prevent a recurrence of the yellow fever epidemic in the southern states. At the request of a committee of citizens from New Orleans six surgeons have been designated to visit the parishes adjacent to that city to assist the state authorities.

Thomas McKenna, managing editor of the Rock Mountain News and Denver Times, died at a hospital in Denver of heart disease, aged 45 years.

In consequence of concessions made by Germany real progress was made by the Morocco conference on the 5th and an extremely hopeful feeling prevailed.

On the 9th there were indications that the French and German delegates to the conference to consider Moroccan affairs would come to a compromise on the questions of policing Morocco and the status of the Moroccan bank.

The committee on reduction having in charge the adjustment of the remaining differences between France and Germany over the Moroccan police question and the question of the bank assembled twice the 11th. On the bank question an agreement was reached on every point except the allotment of the capital.

No concessions will be made by the Illinois Coal Operators' association to the United Mine Workers' union, which is seeking an increase in pay for its members. This was decided upon at an executive meeting of the operators, who adopted resolutions declaring their willingness to face the threatened strike April 1 rather than grant the demands of the miners.

Retail coal dealers of Philadelphia will petition the operators and coal carrying roads to come to an amicable settlement with the anthracite miners before the expiration of the strike commission award, April 1.

At a meeting of representatives of the Ohio coal operators it was decided to decline the demands of the miners for an increase in wages.

When the coal operators of the Pittsburgh district go to the general conference at Indianapolis on March 19 with the operators of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, they will take a stand as a body. This action was determined at the meeting called by Francis L. Robbins, and which was held in Pittsburgh. The operators are opposed to any settlement for more than one year.

The 700 coal miners in the employ of the Alberta Railroad & Coal Co. at Lethbridge, Alberta, Can., 200 miles north of Great Falls, Mont., struck, demanding an increase in wages and other concessions.

Edward Donkin, the famous religious lunatic, is dead in London. Some years ago Donkin founded a church in Cleveland, O., styling himself "The Milder Abbot."

Tim McBride, son of Harbor Master James McBride, was acquitted at Savannah, Ga., of the murder of "Babe" Dyer, the jury requiring less than an hour to reach its verdict.

Marcus White, colored janitor of the Methodist church at Waverly, Tenn., has been arrested on suspicion that he was operating a blind tiger in the basement of the church.

Announcement was made that the American Window Glass Co. had again advanced the price of window glass. The increase is 5 per cent, and the quotations are now 50, 60 and 5 on all sizes except 16 by 20 and greenhouse glass.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Lumber and Sash Door Salesmen was held in Chicago. Resolutions were adopted favoring a rate of two cents a mile on all railroads. J. L. Peck, of Indianapolis, was elected president.

Jay P. Graves has paid \$77,000 for the falls of the Columbia river at Kettle Falls, Wash., 75 miles north of Spokane. The river there can produce 100,000 horse power of electricity at extreme low water.

When the news of the defeat of the joint statehood bill arrived at Tucson, Ariz., whistles were blown, fire crackers exploded and crowds cheered on the streets.

Unless congress authorizes a special appropriation for the purpose, the navy department will be unable even to undertake the repairs recommended for the battleship Massachusetts, now at the New York navy yard. The work will cost \$300,000 and will require two years' time.

Boardman C. Frost, widely known as lake marine insurance circles, died suddenly in Oswego, N. Y.

Edwin Hindley, a prominent multimillionaire and president of the Duquesne National bank, died in Pittsburgh, Pa.

President Roosevelt announced that he had decided to appoint Alfred B. Floggett to be governor of Alaska. Mr. Floggett is a resident of Juneau.

Joseph Lee was smothered by a culm bank caving in John Morgan, a Locust Gap (Pa.) mining expert, was killed by a fall of coal at the Locust Spring colliery, and an Italian was killed at Hickory Ridge mine, near Shamokin, Pa.

Charles M. Schwab, whose reported illness occasioned anxiety among his friends, arrived in New York, having come direct from St. Louis. He is apparently well.

The price of hard coal will not be raised in New York City at least, even if there is a strike, according to a statement issued by the newly created publicity bureau of the anthracite operators.

The Burlington passenger trains Nos. 1 and 14 collided head-on two miles west of Akron, Col. George H. Sherwood, mail weigher, was killed, and four other trainmen were injured.

The president has selected James T. Sullivan, of New York, as the representative of the United States at the Olympic games in Athens next month in accordance with a request of King George of Greece.

James Walker, Jr., a negro youth, was hanged at Birmingham, Ala., for the murder of W. M. Hill, storekeeper at Smythe's mine, 11 months ago. Walker confessed on the scaffold.

A United States marshal seized 7,000 gallons of whiskey, worth \$12,000, at the state dispensary at Columbia, S. C. The whiskey is said to have been improperly branded and marked.

ANTHRACITE MINERS.

Their Proposition for Adjustment
of Difficulties Denied.

The Coal Operators Request That the
Strike Commissioners' Award Be
Continued For Another Term
of Three Years.

New York.—The propositions of the United Mine Workers of America for a readjustment of wages and conditions in the anthracite coal fields as a whole have been denied by the committee representing the anthracite operators. As a counter proposition, the operators suggest that the awards made by the anthracite coal strike commission, the principles upon which they were established by the commission and the methods established for carrying out their findings and awards, shall be continued for a further term of three years from the first day of April, 1906. The present agreement terminates March 31st of this year.

The demand of the miners that the operators enter into an agreement with the union is declined on the ground that the anthracite operators "stand masterfully for the open shop and again decline to make an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America, an organization controlled by a rival industry." Of the demand for an eight-hour day, the statement says the operators know of no change in conditions that can be used to sustain the renewed demand for a reduction in hours. Declares that the expectation of the strike committee that the reduction from ten to nine hours "Should not result in any decrease in the output of the mines" has not been realized, and adds:

"We might justly say that with the experience of the past three years, the ten-hour day should be restored; but we are willing to abide by the decision of the commission."

A DOUBLE RAILWAY WRECK.

Several Persons Were Killed or Injured Near Bloomdale, O.

Toledo, O.—Eastbound freight No. 78, from Garrett, Ind., was running in two sections. At Godsend, a small station two miles from Bloomdale, the first section stopped for water. A fierce snow storm was raging and obscured the first section from Engineer Albert Guastke and Fireman Nicholson, of the second section, and their train dashed down upon it. When they discovered it, it was impossible to stop and their engine crashed into the rear of the freight ahead, throwing one car over on the parallel track which was open for a fast passenger westbound. At this moment the passenger came along at full speed. The engine hit the derailed car and was almost demolished. The mail and baggage cars were thrown over the engine, two passenger coaches were splintered and a Pullman car was derailed, but none of the occupants injured. The engine and four cars of the freight second section were demolished. Fireman Hootman was pinned beneath the engine and tender of the passenger and instantly crushed to death. Engineer Seigel was thrown into the air and fell senseless beside his engine.

TERRIBLE MINE DISASTER.

Over 1,000 Lives Lost By An Explosion of Gas in France.

Paris.—Gas in the coal mines of the Courrières district, near Bethune, exploded with terrible results. The flames spread to all the communicating pits in which 1,800 men had just descended in the morning. The spectacle surrounding the scene is fearful.

The worst fears as to the enormity of the mine disaster in the Courrières district of the Pas de Calais have been realized. The death list numbers 1,000 and the whole of the region stands appalled at the terrible tragedy which has brought sorrow to 6,000 fathers, mothers, wives and children.

The vast mortuary camp is under military guard, 400 soldiers having arrived there to assist in holding in check the crowds of distracted mourners. For a time hope had been held out to the people that tapping on pipes by the imprisoned men had been heard, but gradually this hope vanished and the people demanded admission to see the bodies, and even threatened to break through the cordons of troops, who had the greatest difficulty in keeping the crowds from the pit.

The Burning Caney Gas Well.

Caney, Kan.—An attempt to cover the huge burning gas well six miles from here with a great iron hood, upon which a week of preparation had been spent, was made, and failed. The hood, with its attached pipes and weights weighing more than 35 tons, was thrust aside, bent and broken by the mighty rush of gas and flame.

Susan B. Anthony Dying.

Rochester, N. Y.—Miss Susan B. Anthony is very low and is not expected to survive many hours. She was taken with a sudden pain in the heart and became unconscious and has remained so most of the time since.

Nine Hundred Killed or Wounded.

Manila.—Telegrams from Zamboanga say that the attack on Mt. Dajo commenced on Monday. There were four days of hard fighting, during which it is now estimated that 900 persons were killed or wounded.

INTERESTING STATE NEWS

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The House Passed the Bill Allowing
Farmers To Pool Their Crops.

Frankfort, March 7.—The senate adopted Col. Jack Chinn's bill providing for a state racing commission to control the tracks. It received 32 votes to 4 against. Four amendments were added to the bill before passage, as follows: Extend term of commissioners from two to four years, revoking only for cause license, permit appeal to the courts to exclude trotting tracks and to prevent commission from limiting racing on any track to less than 40 days yearly. In accordance with the Simmons resolution to investigate the loss of his anti-pool-room bill, the speaker of the house appointed Representatives Simmons, George Wilson, of Union, and Chas. Dawson, of Logans, as the investigating committee.

The house adopted without dissent bill No. 372, by Mr. Bowne, changing time of holding courts in the Twelfth judicial district. Mr. Redwine's bill, authorizing the appointment of special judges in regular districts, allowing appointment in one county while the regular court is being held in another county, passed by a vote of 62 to 3. The motion to reconsider the libel retraction bill was tabled after a hard fight by a majority of five. The bill proposing that domestic life insurance companies be required to keep on deposit with the state treasurer securities of the value of the policies outstanding was adopted.

Frankfort, March 8.—After a strong speech by Senator Allen the senate passed the bill appropriating \$20,000 to establish a state tuberculosis sanitarium. The bill originally called for \$50,000, but the committee thought \$20,000 was enough to make the first experiment. The governor is to appoint a committee to locate and build the sanitarium. The senate passed several bills making appropriations amounting to \$65,000 for new hospitals and new shops at the two penitentiaries. House bill 37, raising the age of consent in females to 16 years, passed unanimously by the senate.

The house of representatives took the insurance people by surprise by unanimously passing a bill abolishing the deferred dividend policies in this state, and requiring annual dividends to be paid on all life policies after four annual premiums have been paid on them. The house passed a bill increasing the salaries of circuit judges to \$3,500. They now receive \$2,000. The Chinn racing commission bill was reported favorably by the house committee on circuit courts and advanced to be voted on Friday.

Frankfort, March 9.—The senate passed the house bill appropriating \$50,000 to establish two state normal schools, and the bill will now go to the governor for his approval. Senate bill No. 70, appropriating \$25,000 for a normal school building at the A. and M. college, was called and Senator Allen's amendment providing that graduates of this normal school should be entitled to teach without further examination was adopted and the bill passed. Senator Hogan's bill further regulating and restricting the sale of morphine, cocaine, alcoholic medicines and drugs, also passed.

Fifth class towns in Kentucky are doomed to go "dry," for the legislature passed a local option bill which only allows the cities of the first four classes to vote separately from the county on local option. The house at its morning session adopted a substitute for the Chinn compromise local option bill, and this substitute requires fifth and sixth class towns to be a part of the county unit. The bill was carried to the senate at once for concurrence. A number of bills were passed in the house.

Frankfort, March 10.—Senator Flickman reported the revenue bill to the senate from the rules committee. Senator Harbeson's motion to consider it as a whole and let all amendments be sent up at once was adopted. Senator George's amendment requiring assessors to ask every one assessed if he served in the federal or confederate army was adopted. Other amendments adopted: To tax automobiles; so that name and address of lien and mortgage owners shall be given to county clerk when recorded and to require the clerk to give list of all notes and mortgages for five years back to the assessor; to strike out of the scheduled sewing and knitting machines, was adopted.

The house passed the senate bill allowing farmers to pool their crops and hold them for higher prices. Other bills passed: Increasing the salaries of the railroad commissioners and giving them more clerks, was amended by the house, giving the chairman \$3,000 and the other commissioners \$2,500; exempting fraternal insurance companies from the operation of the regular insurance laws; authorizing union depot companies to condemn lands for depot purposes; creating office of state fire marshal; authorizing McCracken county to supplement the circuit judge's salary; to allow a road tax to be levied if two-thirds of people vote for it; empowering fiscal courts to buy private roads.

Death of Thomas J. Hendron.

Nicholasville, Ky., March 10.—Thomas J. Hendron, aged 75 years, died here. He leaves seven children, Mrs. O. S. Jackson, of New York; W. T. Hendron, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Emmett, John, Clyde and Miss Nellie, of this place.

Timber Land Deal.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 10.—S. F. Bradley, of Morehead, has purchased of Mrs. Isabelle Baldwin, of Cincinnati, 7,000 acres of fine timber land in Rowan county for a price said to be \$25 per acre.

TOOK DEBENTURE DIVIDENDS.

William Curran Convicted and Sentenced To One Year In Prison.

Lexington, Ky., March 10.—William Curran, a wealthy lumberman and churchman, was sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary on the charge that while a director of the defunct Industrial Mutual Deposit Co., a debenture concern, he embezzled \$500. On the result of his trial depended the liberty of a score of prominent Lexington people who are under indictment on similar charges. William Curran is the senior member of the large lumber firm of William Curran & Son and a deacon in the Second Presbyterian church. He was sent to jail. The trial of Dr. A. P. Taylor, who has once drawn a three years' sentence on a similar charge, but got a reversal of the decision of the lower court, was then taken up. Dr. Taylor was interested in the same company with Curran.

THE KENTUCKY MINERS.

A Wrangle Over the Color Line in
Connection With Nominations.

Louisville, Ky., March 10.—A wrangle over the color line in connection with the nomination of candidates for district officers and the transaction of routine business took up the time of the one session here Friday of the convention of the 23d district United Mine Workers of America. Heretofore the negroes, who compose one-third of the union miners in the district, have been represented among the district officers, but the nominations Friday were confined to white miners. The discussion was without definite result. The election of officers will be held Saturday. The officers and delegates are practically unanimous in favoring a restoration of the scale of 1903, 62½¢ for mining screened coal. The present rate is 78½¢ cents. The session will probably continue for several days.

FIRE AT OWENSBORO.

Hotel Guests Were Saved By The Efforts of the Firemen.

Owensboro, Ky., March 9.—The grocery store of T. W. Moss & Son was destroyed by fire. The entire building was in flames when the fire was discovered. The rooms over the store were part of the Farmers' hotel, occupied by a dozen people. All escaped, except Ed Rider and James Broger, recently from Louisville. They were overcome by smoke and had to be carried out of their rooms by firemen through windows and were finally revived. Loss \$5,000.

WAS FRIGHTFULLY SCALDED.

Chief Distiller Fell Into a Tub of
Boiling Stop.

Cynthiana, Ky., March 9.—James Currie, head distiller of the F. S. Ashbrook Distillery Co., in the city limits, while walking across a tub of boiling stop, fell into it and was severely scalded about the arms and legs. He drew himself out after being covered up to his neck. He is resting easy and the burns are not necessarily dangerous.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Ky., March 10.—Six hundred and fifty-nine hds of burley were offered Friday on the breaks at prices varying from \$4.05 to \$7.50. One hundred and fifty-nine hds of burley were offered at prices varying from \$3.95 to \$7.50. The market was unchanged on burley and slightly stronger on dark tobacco.

Mother Sees Jett in Court.

Cynthiana, Ky., March 9.—Special Judge H. G. Bots, of Owenton, called the case of Curtis Jett, indicted by a Breathitt county grand jury for killing James Cockrill, Iowa marshal, in Jackson, Ky. When Jett came down the small aisle of the courtroom his mother drew him to her and kissed him.

Accidentally Shot By a Woman.

Middlesboro, Ky., March 8.—Allen Moore and Lucy Tucker became involved in a quarrel at the restaurant of Josh Bullard. As a result the Tucker woman pulled a revolver and fired two shots. They went wild and one struck Frank Madden, who was playing pool in an adjoining room, killing him instantly.

The Bill Defeated.

Frankfort, Ky., March 9.—The bill to transfer Butler, Ohio and Adair counties to different congressional districts was defeated in the house after an oratorical exchange of left-handed compliments between Thomas Drewery, of Louisville, and Will Young, of Rowan.

To Prevent Annexation.

Louisville, Ky., March 10.—Suit was filed by the officials of the New Louisville Jockey club and ten residents in the vicinity of Churchill Downs to prevent annexation of this territory by the town of Oakdale, a suburb of Louisville.

Twenty Years In Prison.

Franklin, Ky., March 19.—Moss Hampton, a negro, was found guilty of assault and sentenced to 20 years' confinement in the state penitentiary. The negro is only 15 years of age, and heretofore of good repute.

Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY.

HARTS

March 11.—The people of this place are once more enjoying the strains of music made by the frogs.—The family of A. C. Hart, who have had measles, are better.—Joe Jones, of Villa Grove, Ill., is visiting relatives at this place.—Mrs. H. Ashill, of Mole, visited her daughter, Mrs. A. C. Hart, Saturday.—C. J. Lake has been visiting relatives in Rockcastle county.

HIGH HILL.

March 13.—We are having some March weather now.—Rev. Parsons filled his regular appointments at this place Saturday and Sunday, and also preached at the school house Saturday night.—Mrs. Nannie Lamb visited Mr. and Mrs. Levi Lamb Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Mattie Lamb visited Miss Flora Green Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander visited Mrs. Alexander's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Parker, Saturday night, and also attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday.—Quite a crowd attended church Sunday and all seemed to enjoy the meeting.—Miss Minerva McKeehan spent Monday with Miss Flora Green.—Miss Myrtle Settle visited Miss Minerva McKeehan Monday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wilson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tom McKeehan and family.—Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Gabbard visited Mrs. Julia C. Green and family Saturday and Sunday.—Henry Baber is working for Tom McKeehan this week.—Our Sunday school is progressing nicely.—Miss Lucy Hayes will lead the Christian Endeavor meeting Saturday night.—Miss Minerva McKeehan entertained quite a number of young people at her home Thursday night.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

March 10.—The Gas and Fuel Co. of Burning Springs, have about decided to dissolve partnership and J. L. and Emmitt Rawlings will install the gas system of heating. Good luck to the enterprise.—Hiram McCree and family are visiting friends and relatives in the vicinity of Burning Springs.—Measles have broken into the fort and attacked three of our students, but their condition is favorable. Several others have been exposed.—The wife of John Smith died in Louisville last week after an operation. Her remains were brought home to Burning Springs by her husband and father, and interred in the family burying ground on Laurel Creek.—The attendance at school for the last month has been poor. The patrons of the district have not yet learned to appreciate nine months of school. However, there are some reasons why certain children are out, but not reasons sufficient to keep the most energetic man's child away from school during its last month.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

HICETOWN.

March 10.—H. H. Rice has moved to Booneville, and Fayette Garrett now occupies his place.—Arthur Garrett is in Louisville this week purchasing goods for his store.—C. B. Moore sold his cattle to the Garrett for \$32.50. He has also sold his hogs to the Gabbard boys (Uncle Henry's sons).—George Garrett was at his father's this week, but has gone to Booneville today.—Dr. Cash will move to Long's Creek soon and Wm. Bailly will occupy his house.—A. J. Chandler is preparing to do some hauling soon.—C. B. Moore made quite a lucky move last Saturday. The creeks were swollen so one could float ties in them. Mr. Moore had contracted to haul a large number, and procuring some hands he floated the entire number, 330, to below Henry Coles' before night. He says he can make \$6.00 per day now hauling from there.—The debate did not come off last Friday owing to the rain, but was held this Friday. Every one seemed to enjoy it. There were three speakers on each side. The subject was: "Resolved, That war has caused more grief to the human family than whiskey." The affirmative won.—The wife of Milton Helton died at her home Tuesday evening. She leaves three small children, a husband, and a host of friends to mourn her loss. She was a loving, devoted wife, and all were loath to part with her.

GARRARD.

March 10.—L. M. Garrett has moved to Ricetown. He rented H. Rice's house. Mr. Rice has moved to Booneville, where he intends to sell goods.—Mrs. Jaley Gabbard and daughter Pearl were on Cow Creek Wednesday.—Mrs. Martha Helton, wife of J. M. Helton, died last Wednesday.—B. T. Huff has returned from Leslie county, where he has been working on railroad ties.—Dr.

J. M. Kash, of Ricetown, is planning to move to Breathitt county in a few days.—There was a tide in the river last week and several of our citizens went to market with timber and report an excellent price.—J. M. Combs, of Berea, was here a few days last week visiting relatives, also working for the interest of Sunday schools.—C. B. Moore and family will leave for Idaho sometime in April.—Uncle A. C. Gabbard, of Booneville, died Friday night. Mr. Gabbard was born at this place and resided here till about twelve years ago, when he moved to Booneville. He was a merchant and for a number of years postmaster. His farm, located here, contains over six hundred acres and is well timbered. He has two children, Mrs. Barbara Minter of Booneville, and T. L. Gabbard, cashier of the Hyden Bank. The farm will be divided between the two.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CARTERSVILLE.

March 12.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carter returned from Louisville after several days' stay.—Mr. Sailor of Copper Creek is teaching a singing school at Level Green Church house with very good success. The school was very much needed at this place.—Brother Bicknell filled his appointment Saturday night and Sunday at the same place. Brother Bicknell is doing a good work at this place. Everybody came on Sunday and he instructed on the duty you owe to your lives.—Mr. J. G. Clark has been suffering very much with rheumatism for a few days, and a great many people have the grip and very severe colds.—Mrs. Trumau, of near Cartersville, died last Sunday of rheumatism. She had been an invalid for a long while.—J. C. Nappie, of Paint Lick, was the guest of R. C. Boan last Sunday.—Mrs. Geo. Allen and five children visited Mrs. J. G. Clark last Friday afternoon; Mrs. Ellie Green also called on Mrs. Clark Friday afternoon.—Miss Almer Layer is teaching a musical school at Tom Green's.—Mrs. B. C. Boan went to Paint Lick shopping Friday.—Mrs. Fannie Keohler has returned from Illinois where she has been visiting a few weeks. Mrs. Keohler commenced a select school at New Hope Monday.—Mrs. Ely has her spring stock of millinery on hand at Paint Lick.—There will soon be a new bank put up in Lancaster. The banks are becoming plentiful and there must be plenty of money in old Kentucky. The company has stock to the amount of \$50,000 subscribed, and this fact insures early consummation of the work of completing all details which go to make up a good banking institution.—Brother Bicknell and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Boan were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Boan Sunday.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

BOONE.

March 12.—The cold snap has stopped the farmers from plowing in this locality.—Rev. B. F. King filled his appointment at Fairview Saturday and Sunday. He preached an interesting sermon.—We were all proud to shake hands Sunday with Rev. Joseph Horasby, who has just returned from Cincinnati, O.—Ida M. Wren is visiting friends and relatives in Madison county this week.—We are sorry to hear that Criss Wood's house at Conway burned. Most of his things were saved.—J. H. Lambert and G. L. Wren went to Mt. Vernon on business Saturday.—The fruit trees ordered by the people of this community have come at last.—James W. Durham and A. L. Weaver attended church at Fairview Sunday.—Mary A. Lambert visited friends in this part Saturday and Sunday.—Agnes Dohls is very sick at this writing.—John Berry, of Illinois, is visiting friends in this locality. We were all glad to see him.—J. H. Lambert had a good horse killed by the train the other day.—Harry Woodall and wife, of Berea, are visiting friends here.

ROCKFORD.

March 6.—W. H. Stephens is moving to his new house near J. W. Todd's.—The Misses Ella Lake, Florence Holmes and Minnie Waddle and Mr. Ely Bullen and brother Chalton visited friends here Monday night.—Reecie Todd, who has been sick, is some better.—J. W. Todd went to Berea Saturday on business.—Wm. Linville, who was kicked by a horse a few days ago, is improving.—John Altman Todd, of Crab Orchard, visited friends here Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McGuire attended church at Brush Creek Saturday and Sunday.—Robert T. Abney and Geo. Payue visited relatives near Rockford Sunday.—Geneva Linville, who has been sick, is better.

March 13.—P. S. Callahan has gone to Emanuel, Ky.—Juo. Crouch.

er says he is proud of the dog law as he feels there will be more bread for children.—C. Holman is spoke inspector for a Lexington firm. He seems to be doing a good business.—Mrs. J. W. Todd, who has been sick so long, is better.—Ely Bulleu, of Conway, Ky., was here Thursday on business.—Ethel Mae Stephens is very sick with measles.—William Roulett went to Hamilton, O., last week.—John H. Gadd visited friends near Dog Walk Sunday evening.—Miss Mattie McGuire is very low with measles.—Also H. C. Thomas has eight cases of measles in one house.

JACKSON COUNTY.

DOUBLE LICK.

March 10.—We are having a rainy March and roads are very bad.—The farmers are preparing to make crops.—Mr. Little says measles have made their advent in our neighborhood as thick as were the frogs in Egypt, but they have not done much damage yet.—Joel Lakes, Sr., is on the pony list again.—Rev. Cash Van Winkle filled his appointment at Pine Grove last Sunday. From his discourse it would seem that he thinks there are too many branches to the church. His text was: "On this rock will I build my church."—Squire John Hammond attended the called fiscal court at McKee last Monday. He says that he believes that Judge Engle will make an up-to-date county judge. We hope when the time of year comes to make good roads that the judge will whisper it to the overseers and road hands, for our roads have not had much attention for the past few years.—Ben Drew has a pair of 3-year-old black mules that he has been offered \$475 for. Some think them the best pair of mules in the county.

EVERGREEN.

March 5.—The prayer meeting at Pine Grove is growing. The people of Pine Grove are looking for the Rev. Mr. Tupper, of Berea, to preach for them the fourth Saturday and Sunday in this month.—Grover Drew has returned home from school at Egypt, Ky.—Quite a number of young folks from Indian Creek attended church at Bethel Sunday. Among them were L. J. Lake, Fred Morris, Bradley Lake and Susie Gabbard.—Joel Lake has quit practicing law and is cutting ties for the Callahan Brothers.—J. R. Callahan lost a fine brood sow last week.—Green Lake bought a fine yoke of steers of Ella Deese.—Mrs. John Martin and family visited Edward Lake Saturday night.—Green Lake has been dehorning cattle for Henry McGuire.—Hosier Deese has moved to the Philbeck place in the Sugar camp.—There will be a public sale at the old Evergreen P. O. on Saturday, the 10th, of merchandise, etc.—Several dogs died last week because they had no collars.

March 12.—Rev. D. B. Clemous preached at Pine Grove Sunday. Brother Cas. Lunsford assisted him.—T. J. Lake, of Berea, is making spokes on White Oak branch.—Louisa Griffin visited her son-in-law, Will Beck, recently.—Pete Rose is quite ill at this writing.—The measles have abated some in this community.—Frank Davison and wife visited friends on Dry Fork Saturday and Sunday.—George Witt and family visited Duck Hobbs Sunday.—Henry Culahan visited W. M. Sparks Sunday.—Green Lake and John Martin went to Livingston Saturday on business.—Ben Drew is running two teams on the road now.—L. B. Martin is our leading merchant in this vicinity.

March 12.—At this writing it is fairly pleasant weather, but the roads are awful muddy.—W. R. Benge is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Kimberly, at Dreyfus.—Jake Perkins is visiting George Benge.—Boru, to Mr. and Mrs. Lenas Powell, on the 6th inst., a girl baby.—Joe Flannery took dinner with W. R. Benge Saturday.—Sunday school is progressing nicely at this place. Everybody come and let's have a still larger school.—Asa Parks passed through this vicinity last week buying hogs.—Miss Beatrice Hale visited Miss Maggie Benge last Saturday night.

The March Meeting of the Madison County Farmers' Club

Will be held in the Court House at Richmond, Saturday, March 17, 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., this being a postoperative of one week from the regular time. Reports of the meeting of the State Farmers' Institute at Frankfort will be received and Prof. S. C. Mason of the Farm Department of Berea College will give an address on the subject of Soil Improvement, illustrated by charts and samples of some of the different soils of the county.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two Farms for rent or sale at Kerby Knob, Jackson County, Ky. Both are well improved, good buildings, plenty of fruit and water, coal and timber. For further information address D. M. Click, Kerby Knob, Ky.

A Day's Doings in Kentucky

LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

About 150 Bills Were Adopted and Sent to Governor for Approval.

Frankfort, March 14.—The general assembly session of 1906 closed shortly after midnight after a session of 60 days, during which time about 150 bills were adopted and sent to the governor for approval. Of this number only 18 have so far been approved. The appropriations aggregate \$500,000, one-half of which is for further extensions of the state capital now in course of construction, and for the erection of which \$1,000,000 was appropriated two years ago. The most noteworthy contest of the session over legislation occurred Tuesday in consideration of the new revenue bill, and the article of that bill proposing to tax rectified spirits manufactured in the state. The original bill, and as passed by the lower house of the assembly, made the gallon the unit, providing a tax thereon of 14 cents. The rectifiers proposed as a substitute for this a graded license tax of from \$500 on each 100,000 gallons manufacturer to \$2,000 on all quantities above \$75,000 gallons. The senate adopted this latter basis and refused to recede from its position. The house asked for a conference committee, and it was given. For five hours this conference committee wrangled, and finally reported that it could not agree on a compromise plan of taxation. The house accepted the report, and refusing to accept the graded license, struck the whole article relating to rectified liquor from the revenue bill and adopted the bill. This action leaves on the statute books a law of two years ago taxing rectified liquors 50 cents per barrel, the constitutionality of which is still pending to the courts of the state. The back down upon the part of the house was due to the fact that the revenue bill as a whole would have been lost, and its defeat would have left the national banks of the state free from taxation for two years.

Gov. Beckham at midnight sent a communication to the general assembly just about to close the regular session calling the body to meet in extra session at noon Wednesday. The extra session is for the sole purpose of enacting legislation placing a tax upon rectified and blended spirits.

MOUNTAIN TORRENTS.

The Rivers Are Swelling and Big Floods Are in Sight.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., March 14.—Reports from the mountains indicate a heavy tide in the rivers and a heavy run of logs and rafts. The steady downpour of rain for 36 hours has swollen Kentucky river despite the big flood in sight, and lumber men are happy. Four of the big lumber firms expect to secure 500,000 logs during the run. Red river, Licking and Big Sandy rivers are on a boom. The booms all along the rivers have been strengthened, and hundreds of men are on the booms catching the logs. The creeks and branches in the mountains are forcing out many loose logs, and a 15 to 20 foot rise is expected in the Kentucky river at Beattyville. Mill owners hope to secure enough timber to run through the summer. The Frankfort mill will get a fine supply of logs out, over 20 rafts have already passed down to that point. It is said this tide will bring out \$500,000 worth of timber.

FEUDISTS' TRIAL SHIFTED.

The Marcum Murder Cases Have Been Transferred To Beattyville.

Jackson, Ky., March 14.—Special Judge J. L. Dorsey entered an order transferring all five of the Marcum murder cases to Lee county and granted the defendant a bail in the sum of \$10,000. Ex-County Judge James Hargis, ex-Sheriff Ed Callahan, Attorney H. F. French, John Smith and John Abner are charged with being accessories to the killing of Marcum. The cases will be tried at Beattyville in the immediate future.

The Election of Senators.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—Senate bill No. 124, fixing the time for electing a United States senator on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the general assembly, not counting the Tuesday on which the general assembly meets, passed, 56 to 0.

Another Bill Stolen.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—House bill No. 252, prohibiting shipping of whisky into local option districts, mysteriously disappeared in the senate Tuesday night just before adjournment while the numerous enrolled bills were being compared.

Fined For Conspiracy.

Louisville, Ky., March 14.—Hollis H. Price, formerly of the Price-Hartou Hay Co., who pleaded guilty in the federal court to falsifying weights and conspiracy to violate the interstate commerce law, was fined \$1,025 Tuesday afternoon.

Home For Fallen Women.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—Senator Shadon's resolution expressing it as the sense of the senate that a home for fallen and friendless women should be established by the state was called up in the senate and unanimously adopted.

Automatic Sprinklers.

Frankfort, Ky., March 14.—Senate bills Nos. 262, 263 and 277, permitting the board of control to put automatic sprinklers in the three insane asylums, were called up in the house and passed. No insurance will be carried.

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down pains are a symptom of the most serious trouble which can attack a woman, viz: falling of the womb. With this, generally, come irregular, painful, scanty or profuse periods, wasteful, weakening drains, dreadful backache, headache, nervousness, dizziness, irritability, tired feeling, inability to walk, loss of appetite, color and beauty. The cure is

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